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ECONOMIC AND SYSTEMATIC L.
ESTABLISHED 1873.

LINGMAN NURSERIES,

Fruit

Homer,
Claiborne Parish,
and
Keithville,
Caddo Parish.

... and ...
Ornamental Trees,

Shrubs, Roses, Etc.

Southern Trees for Southern Planters.

A. K. CLINGMAN, PROP.,

HOMER, LA.

Issued about 1890

1895



1895

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

—OF—

SOUTHERN AND ACCLIMATED

Fruit & Ornamental Trees,

Grape Vines, Evergreens,

Shrubs, Roses, Etc.

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APR 19 1916

Economic and Systematic Botany

Clingman Nurseries,

HOMER, CLAIBORNE PARISH

AND

KEITHVILLE, CADDO PARISH, LOUISIANA,

A. K. CLINGMAN, - Proprietor.

P. O. HOMER, LA.

*Correspondence Solicited. Special Inducements
to Large Planters.*

KEITHVILLE is fourteen miles South of Shreveport, at the junction of the Texas and Pacific and Shreveport and Houston East and West Texas Rys.

SHREVEPORT, LA.:
TIMES BOOK AND JOB PRINT,

1895,

To Friends and Patrons:

With sincere thanks to my numerous friends, whose liberal and increasing patronage I have received during a business career of nearly a quarter of a century, I beg to present a copy of my new Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses, etc.

My efforts in making Clingman Nurseries rank with the finest institutions of the kind in the South, has been accompanied with gratifying success—my yearly increase of sales showing the growing demand for its products, together with my desire to secure equalled shipping facilities induced me to establish during 1893 another Nursery in connection with this, situated in Caddo Parish, fourteen miles south of Shreveport, at the junction of the Texas and Pacific and the Houston, East and West Railroad, on the projected line of the Kansas City and Gulf Railroad. The tract comprises five hundred acres of excellent land, rich in phosphates and nitrogenous matter, unsurpassed for growing nursery stock—affording a diversity of soils, thus enabling every class of products to be grown under the most favorable conditions, the character of the soil being especially adapted to produce the healthiest condition of growth, that solid firm texture of wood, with abundant fibrous roots so necessary to successful transplanting.

I offer the products of my Nurseries with entire confidence to planters in all sections of the South. My long experience in growing stock and testing innumerable varieties enable me to know what is adapted to this climate and the wants of Southern fruit-growers.

I am growing an immense stock, with a complete assortment in all departments, consequently am fully prepared with enough Trees and Plants to supply the needs of an extensive trade. To every farmer in the South who has sorely realized the fact that there is no money in growing 5-cent cotton, and will try diversified farming, let me ask your attention to the inducements offered by Fruit Growing, study its possibilities, note the success of the Peach, Pear, Apple, Plum, Persimmon, Grape and all small fruits, and the demand for these in mar-

ket. Consider the advantages of climate and soil, the small outlay of both money and labor toward making fruit-growing profitable, and I believe you will be convinced that this should be one of the leading industries for the South to look to.

Great inducements are offered to extensive planters with whom I am prepared to deal on the most liberal terms. Prices cheerfully furnished on application. My packing and shipping facilities are first-class, being under the careful supervision of skilled and thoroughly trained men, all of which insure promptness and dispatch, and render safe arrival of trees and plants at long distances.

Shipping season commences about November 1st, and continues until middle of March. Persons not conversant with varieties will please state quality of fruit, time of ripening, etc., and I will make the selection according to the best of my judgment.

All orders should be legibly written on a separate list, and not mixed up with body of the letter.

It is requested that explicit directions for marking and forwarding accompany each order.

In an extensive business like ours, it sometimes happens in the hurried packing season that errors or omissions occur. Kindly notify me immediately of any that may have been committed so that I can correct same.

I would ask you to preserve this catalogue. It hints on transplanting, and over each class of fruit you will find information which it will be to your interest to preserve.

I am deeply grateful for the appreciation I have met in my efforts to keep all departments of my Nurseries fully up to the times. By continued persistent effort to obtain and disseminate the best, scrupulous care in keeping varieties true to name, liberal dealing and personal attention to business, I shall endeavor to merit the confidence of my patrons, to gain new friends and to extend our business relations.

Correspondence solicited, prices cheerfully furnished. Descriptive Catalogue forwarded free to applicants.

TREES BY MAIL.

Small packages, not exceeding four pounds in weight, may be sent by mail at the rate of one-half cent for every ounce. This is a safe mode when not convenient to Express office for forwarding small parcels, plants, bulbs, etc. In ordering by mail, send the amount of order, adding enough to pay postage.

TREES BY EXPRESS.

Trees will be forwarded C. O. D. by Express when one-half cash accompanies the order.

Address all letters and make drafts, money orders, etc., payable to
A. K. CLINGMAN,
Homer, La.

CAUTION.

All authorized to represent me carry a certificate of agency, over the signature of A. K. Clingman, and under seal of "The Clingman Nurseries." I use this precaution to protect my customers from any who may pretend to represent me. In some instances the public have been imposed on by parties who had no connection with my business.



Zimtweih **Brief Hints on Transplanting.**

Select thrifty young trees in preference to old or very large ones. The roots are more fibrous, and they bear transplanting better, are far more apt to live, making more vigorous and healthy growth, and eventually become more valuable.

SOIL.

A rich loam is best for fruit; it must be dry, naturally, or made so by drainage. A high location will suffer less from frost.

PLANTING.

Plant in deeply plowed ground; if exhausted by long tillage it must be fertilized by applying well rotted and thoroughly pulverized compost. If this cannot be had in sufficient quantity to spread broadcast before plowing, place the proportion allowed to each tree where the hole is to be dug and spade in deeply for several feet around, mixing thoroughly with the soil.

Dig holes sufficiently large to receive roots in their natural position, and plant the tree so that it shall stand the *same depth* as it stood in the Nursery—except Dwarf Pears, which should be planted deep enough to cover the Quince stock upon which they are budded, two or three inches.

Straighten out all roots in their natural order, filling in the best and finest pulverized soil around the roots; work the soil thoroughly among the roots, and when well covered *tread down firmly*, but leave the surface filling (of poorer soil) light and loose. Trees may be successfully transplanted at any time between the first of November and the last of March.

PRUNING.

Before planting, the ends of all broken and bruised roots must be cut off, sloping from the under side. The head should be shortened in and all limbs cut back to within one or two buds of the trunk. The cut being made close above a full and healthy bud.

MULCHING.

After the tree is planted cover the ground for several feet around with leaves, straw, hay or coarse manure. This will be of benefit to the tree in cold weather, and will also keep the ground moist and prevent injury from drouth.

AFTER MANAGEMENT AND CULTURE.

No grass or weeds should be allowed to grow among fruit trees, at least until they arrive at bearing size. Neglecting this precaution is a common cause of the failure of young orchards. No farmer expects hills of corn or other crops to flourish among grass and without cultivation. It is just as unreasonable to expect young trees to grow well under such circumstances. This trouble can be cheaply and easily avoided by covering the ground for about four feet around the tree with a heavy litter of pinestraw, old hay or other trash; in addition to keeping the land clean this will keep it moist and cool, thereby promoting a vigorous growth. Do not plant small grain or corn among young trees, but sweet potatoes, peas, cotton, etc., if well cultivated and manured, are a benefit. Look after the growth of the trees continually, cultivate close to them, but do not disturb the roots.

"Nice cultivation makes nice fruit," is an old saying among Horticulturists, and it is strange, when so little trouble and expense will suffice to produce the most delicious and beautiful fruits, that these little things are neglected, when neglect cannot but result in failure.

One of the little things which destroys more orchards than any other is letting horses and cattle run at large in them. Make a note of it, that when you make a pasture of your orchard you destroy it.

In pruning as the trees advance in age, a judicious thinning of the branches must be attended to, always remembering that none should be removed that will in any way mar the beauty of the tree.

We think the best time for pruning is after the sap has gone down, in Fall or Winter, though, if the trees are very luxuriant in growth, and not fruitful, they may be pruned in Spring after the leaves have put out. This has a tendency to check the growth of wood, and turn the energies of the tree toward the development of fruit buds; but we think this mode of treatment rarely necessary, as most varieties are naturally productive when they have attained sufficient age.

If trees should be received in a dry and shriveled condition, an excellent plan to resuscitate them is, to set them in water a few hours, or

until they have filled out; if this plan fails, bury them, root and top, in moist earth for eight or ten days. All unnecessary exposure of the roots to the sun or air should be carefully avoided. When trees are received dig a trench and set them in, covering the roots well, and when you are transplanting, take out only a few at a time. Great care should be exercised upon this point.

Most failures are caused by careless or injudicious cultivation, instead of "poor or worthless trees." A good acclimated tree, good cultivation, and success is sure.

My trees are taken up with a patent Tree Digger. This leaves them with almost perfect roots, and insures in a great measure success in transplanting.

Remember, that to insure a healthy growth of Fruit Trees, the land should be kept well supplied with plant food. Lands exhausted by years of cropping cannot return a crop of fruit unless the trees are well cultivated and regularly *fertilized*. Wherever stable manure is obtainable, use it liberally. Wood ashes make an excellent dressing for orchard lands, forty or fifty bushels of unleached ashes are not too much. If the land is devoid of lime or potash, supply deficiency by a top dressing of bone-meal plaster or good commercial fertilizer.

Insects, Diseases and Remedies.

Nearly all kinds of trees have their insect enemies, and although as a general thing, a tree that is well fed and properly cultivated is not liable to attacks, it is well to obtain a knowledge of their habits and to provide means to oppose their ravages. I therefore append a list of the species which infest orchards and the diseases trees are subject to, with the best remedies as suggested by eminent Horticulturists and leading Entomologists :

APPLES.

Borer.—Examine trees in Spring and again in June, and get out the grubs with a knife or sharp-pointed instrument. Then wash the collar of roots and part of the body with a mixture of lime and sulphur.

Caterpillar.—Destroy nests as soon as they appear in Spring.

Apple Worm or Codling Moth.—Spray with London purple. For proportion, see under head of "Solutions."

Aphis, Woolly.—Wash trees with solution of whale oil soap or kerosene emulsion.

Aphis, Root.—Scrape the earth away and wash with soap suds or kerosene emulsion.

Canker Worm.—Encircle the tree with a canvass belt coated with tar and train oil.

PEACHES AND PLUMS.

Curculio.—Spray the trees when blossoms fall with solutions of London Purple or Paris Green; repeat in two weeks if necessary.

Borer.—During November or December scrape the earth from the collar of roots, carefully examine the bark for larvæ or grubs; apply a wash of lime and sulphur. Early in February apply a handful of unleached ashes and earth up the tree, forming a cone six inches above the surface.

Black Knot in Plums.—Cut off all effected branches below affected parts, and burn to prevent its spreading.

Rosette.—This dreadful enemy to each Peach and Plum tree has of late years appeared throughout many sections of the Southeast, and unless the utmost vigilance is practiced disastrous results to the Peach-growing industry will result. The disease appears in spring, and in affected trees the leaves assume a yellow and sickly appearance, are small and crowded in a bunch. The tree seldom survives the first summer, and to prevent the rapid contamination of other trees, immediate uprooting and burning must be resorted to. The disease is violently contagious, and no preventive so far discovered. All *wild Plums* should be destroyed, as the disease often first appears among these, and is thus rapidly carried to cultivated trees.

Purchasers should be very careful about procuring trees from infected locations. No case of Rosette or Yellows have ever been on my grounds.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS, WALNUTS AND PECANS.

Twig Girdler.—All limbs that have been girdled and fallen must be burned at once, thus destroying prospective broods of sawyers.

Borer, which bore through the roots and usually destroy the tree, must be carefully removed. Carefully examine collar of trees in winter and mid-summer, and apply lime and sulphur wash.

GRAPE VINES.

Phylloxera.—Various insecticides are recommended, but must be

applied below the ground with the aid of specially constructed apparatus.

Leaf Hopper.—Passing with a torch between the rows in the evening, and shaking the vines to disturb the insects.

Leaf Folder.—Kerosene emulsion or London purple as a spray.

Borer.—Its presence is detected by the unhealthy appearance of the vine. Search must be made at the roots, and the grub destroyed.

Flea Beetle.—Dust leaves with dry lime.

Grape Curculio.—London purple solution as a spray so soon as fruit is set.

STRAWBERRIES.

Beetle.—Dust leaves with dry lime.

FUNGOUS DISEASES.

Blight in Pears and Apples.—Only remedy suggested to arrest its spreading is to cut off and burn all affected limbs.

Mildew in Grapes.—Dust with flower of sulphur so soon as fruit is set; repeat every two weeks.

Black Rot in Grapes.—Use Bordeaux Mixture. See below.

Rot in Peaches.—Dust with flower of sulphur when fruit is two-thirds developed, and repeat every two weeks.

SPRAYING.

We earnestly urge the careful spraying of all Fruit trees and ~~Grape~~ vines if sound fruit is expected. Unless great attention is given to this, disastrous results must follow from insect depredations and fungous diseases. Many excellent apparatus are now manufactured, and every fruit grower should own one of a size commensurate with the area of his orchard. In the use of the various solutions, much care should be given to their proper strength, and especially that while being used they be kept continually stirred in order to keep them uniform in their effects, and nearly all should be used during cloudy weather or late in the afternoon.

INSECTICIDE SOLUTION.

Tobacco, 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons; strain when cool. Very effective when used as a spray against flea beetles, lice, aphides, (plant lice); Quassida chips, 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons. This very bitter solution is good for prevention rather than cure. Apply as a spray to Rose bushes and to kill plant lice.

Pyrethrum—1 ounce of the Buhach powder added to 2 gallons of

cold water on any plant used for food, as this is not poisonous.

London Purple.—Paris Green actively poisonous. Use 1 pound of the poison to 200 gallons of water or other solutions. Dissolve a little flour paste in the water to make it sticky. Stir frequently. Applied to trees it is a sure cure for all insect plagues.

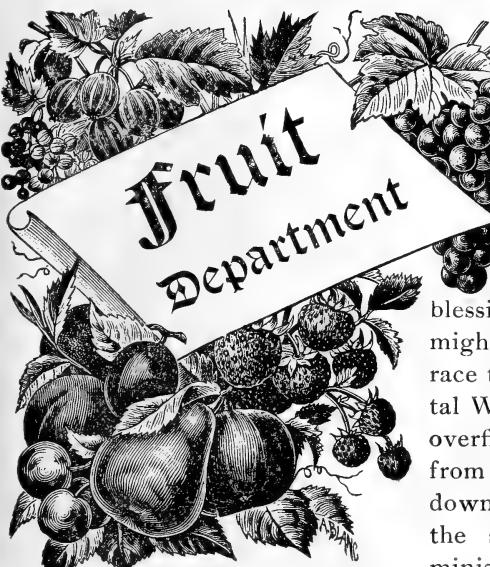
Bordeaux Mixture.—1 pound sulphate of copper, dissolve in 1 gallon of hot water in one vessel, in another stack 1 pound of rock lime in $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of cold water. When cool pour in the copper solution and strain. Add 2 gallons of water before using.

Kerosene Emulsion.—4 pounds of soap dissolved in 1 gallon of boiling water; add to this while hot 2 gallons of kerosene, churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Add 30 gallons of water before using as spray. Sour milk may be used instead of soap; White hellebore, 1 ounce, water 3 gallons; effective as a spray for Rose slugs.

POWDERS.

Fifty pounds of land plaster, mix 1 pint of crude carbolic acid; sprinkle over vines for beetles of aphidæ.





fruit Department

I know of no greater blessing that a kind Providence might have bestowed on the human race than good fruits. The immortal Wilder said: "Fruits are the overflow of Nature's bounty; gems from the skies which are dropped down to beautify the earth, charm the sight, gratify the taste and minister to the enjoyments of life."

It is the great desire of my life to convince every one who owns a part (however small) of this beautiful domain; that it is his duty to plant fruits and thus to provide a blessing to his family, for the improvement and preservation of health and to promote happiness. The leading agricultural papers of the country speak of fruit culture thus: "Are yourself and family reveling in an abundance of small fruits? If not, you are not getting the comfort out of a farmer's life that God designed you should; nor are you dealing justly with those committed to your charge. There is not only comfort in having plenty of fruit, but there is health as well. The yearning of the system on hot days for juicy, refreshing fruits, is but the voice of Nature asking for a supply of the acids contained in them, to enable her to overcome the evil effects of last Winter's severe cold, and no one can afford to disregard it. If you have not plenty of all kinds of fruit in its season, neglect the matter no longer; but set apart a generous plot of ground and set about preparing it for next Spring's planting. Do not forget it; such forgetfulness doesn't pay. If farmers would eat less meats and more fruits,

they would not have so many doctor's bills to pay. It is strange that so few realize the importance of planting fruit trees and plants; that is something they cannot afford to delay a single season. Trees require several years to come into full bearing, and each year's delay in planting is an actual loss. Choice fruits will do more to enhance the profits of the farm, add to the health, comfort and happiness of the family, beauty and selling value of a country home, than anything else that can be obtained for the same outlay.

PEACHES.

The Peach is the acknowledged queen of all fruits, and certainly no one will hesitate in giving it room, although his grounds be limited.

Its fine luscious flavor and superior excellence can never fail to be appreciated. Its perfect adaptability to our soil and climate cannot be doubted; and as this fruit ripens from four to six weeks earlier here than in the Northern fruit-growing districts, it gives the Southern fruit grower advantage of the highest market prices.

A sandy loam is most suitable to the Peach; still it will adapt itself to almost any good soil, provided it is well drained.

To secure healthy, vigorous, fruitful trees, and fine fruit, the following points must be well attended to in Peach culture:

Plant young trees cut back to two feet; keep the ground clean and mellow around the tree and give it occasional dressing of wood ashes; keep the heads low; attend regularly each season to pruning and shortening the shoots of the previous year's growth. Go through your orchard and where you find gum at the surface clean the dirt from around the tree, and with a knife or some sharp-pointed instrument follow up the worms and kill them; then throw around the tree a little lime or ashes.

A wash of strong soap suds applied to bodies of trees in November and March, is also an excellent remedy. Allow no fruit to lie under trees and rot, keep enough hogs in orchard to eat them up, thereby destroying the curculio, that would otherwise burrow in the ground and be ready to devour your fruit crop the next Spring.

SELECT LIST.

The following is a select list ripening in succession from May to November:

Freestones.

Amsden. Origin, Carthage, Mo.; fruit medium to large; color, beautifully shaded with a very dark red, nearly covering a greenish white ground; flesh juicy, melting, sweet, delicious and fragrant; adheres somewhat to the small seed; ripens from 20th to 25th May.

Alexander. Origin, Southern Illinois; above medium, highly colored in clay soils, but less in light soils; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous, of good quality; matures May 20th to last; trees are remarkably prolific and bear young; a most valuable market fruit.

Arkansas Traveler. Originated near Camden, Ark.; color creamy white, nearly covered with dark red; juicy, sweet, and of excellent flavor; slightly adherent.

Downing. A reproduction of the Alexander, similar in size, flavor and growth, perhaps a few days earlier.

Gov. Garland. Large, of rich rosy hue, delicious in flavor, and of an exquisite fragrance; ripening with Amsden.

Waterloo. A seedling, originated in Waterloo, N. Y.; medium to large; round pale whitish green in the shade, marbled red, deepening into dark purple crimson in the sun; flesh greenish white, with abundance of juice, adheres considerably to the stone.

Early Beatrice. Medium, covered dark with velvety red, quality fine; matures immediately after Alexander.

Clingman's May. Still in the lead. This new Peach, which I consider, after thorough test, surpasses any of the early Peaches yet brought before the public. Out of a large lot of seedlings, this proved to be the only one worthy of cultivation. I have given it my careful attention and am fully satisfied that it possesses merits superior to any of the earlies. I planted it in an orchard alongside of Amsden, Alexander, Downing, Gov. Garland and Waterloo, and it has proven to be a larger and a more regular bearer; it is also an early bearer. I have had one-year-old trees produce ten or twelve nice specimens. I have tested it in both sandy and heavy soils, and with equally satisfactory results. The tree has the habit of blooming late, like Raule's Janet Apple, and the fruit is consequently less liable to be killed by frost. The fruit is large, firm and

very uniform in size, mostly covered with dark, rich crimson; flesh white, with exceedingly rich and delicious flavor, ripening well to the stone, to which it adheres closely. I have had this Peach fully matured by the 15th of May, and have grown specimens nine inches in circumference. Its firm shipping qualities, together with its beautiful appearance, renders it highly valuable as a market fruit.

Peeble's May. Large white, deep-red blush, ripens ahead of Amsden, very popular wherever known.

Early Louise. Larger than Beatrice, which it succeeds in immediate maturity; thin skin and delicate aroma; tree very prolific.

Early Rivers. Large; flesh straw color, sub-acid, very vinous and juicy; of an exceedingly delicate flavor; June 10th to 20th; unfit to carry any distance.

Troth's Early. One of the best and most reliable early varieties; size medium, well flavored; ripe 15th to 25th June.

Early Silver. A new English variety of same source as Early Beatrice and Early Rivers; of fine size, similar to Early Rivers, but ten days later.

Foster. Resembles Early Crawford, but a few days earlier.

Great Eastern. Very large, often measuring fourteen inches; greenish white, with a slight wash of red, flesh juicy and sweet, sometimes a little coarse; origin, Georgia; July 20th.

Early Tilloston. Medium, white, covered with red, melting, good, very prolific; stands shipping well; ripe from June 15th to 25th.

Fleitas St. John. Fruit over medium size, orange yellow, with bright crimson cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and delicious; ripe 10th to 20th June.

Crawford's Early. Very large, yellow with red cheek, flesh very juicy and rich; very productive; a standard market variety; ripe 1st to 10th July.

Crosby. New, not yet fruited here. It is claimed by its introducer to be of almost ironclad hardness, an enormous bearer, producing highly colored fruit, of bright yellow color, medium size, fine quality, freestone, with small pit. Season after Early Crawford and before Late Crawford.

Champion. Fruit large, color creamy white, washed and striped with red;



CLINGMAN'S MAY.

(See page 13.)

flesh white, slightly pink at stone, melting, juicy, vinous; ripens last half of August; new.

Globe. Golden yellow, with a red blush covering half the surface of the Peach; globular in form; flesh yellow, flavor luscious, and in quality best. It has produced specimens nearly fifteen inches in circumference. The tree is a good bearer, and an upright, compact, vigorous, healthy grower, lasting longer than any other kind in cultivation. The fruit ripens with Crawford's Late, lasts a week longer, and on account of its firmness is admirably adapted for distant markets.

Hale's Early. Above medium, red, juicy and sweet; rot so bad in some localities that we will not send it out unless specifically requested.

Yellow Mystery. This is a handsome yellow seedling, beautifully colored; ripening eight days in advance of Troth's Early; a perfect freestone; flesh firm with thick skin, roundish; tree exceedingly vigorous and productive; fruit measuring nine and one-half inches in circumference, and what is best of all, does not rot like many other varieties; origin, Maryland.

Mountain Rose. One of the best and most reliable early Peaches; medium size, white suffused with carmine; very handsome; flesh white, firm, melting, abounding with rich, sweet juice; vigorous and productive; June.

Crawford's Late. In appearance resembles Crawford's Early, but larger and even more beautiful, and ripens from two to three weeks later; one of the best and most profitable Peaches.

Honey. Medium, oblong, with a sharp recurved point, creamy white, washed and mottled carmine; flesh of a peculiar fine texture and a honey sweetness; tree very thrifty, distinct grower and prolific; ripe about June 25th; fruit apt in some soils to be devoid of flavor: originated by Charles Downing, Esq., about 1854, from pits sent from China.

Pallas. Seedling of the Honey. Fruit of good size, shape nearly round; color deep red dotted with salmon, and tipped with light yellow at base and apex; flesh white, fine grained, melting, with a rich vinous flavor; quality excellent; June 25th.

Smock. Fruit large, skin light, orange yellow, mottled with red; moderately juicy and rich.

Early York. Medium size, skin marbled with red; flesh so melting and juicy as to dissolve in the mouth, leaving no fibre; ripe 15th to 20th of June.

Early Barnard. A very fine early yellow Peach, large, rich and productive. *Amelia.* Very large white, nearly covered with crimson; juicy, melting, vinous, sweet and of high flavor; too tender for shipping, but as a Peach for home consumption is truly magnificent; ripe July 1st to the 10th.

Old Mixon Free. Large, white with red cheek, juicy, rich and very fine; ripe July 20th to last.

Elberta. Is being planted in the State of Georgia by the thousands of acres, and sells in the Chicago market at about double the price of other varieties. It created a profound sensation in every market among dealers, who pronounce it the finest peach they have ever seen. A cross between the Crawford Early and Chinese Cling; very large and bright yellow freestone, with red cheeks; juicy, high flavored, very hardy and most prolific, and recommended for general planting more than other varieties.

George the Fourth. Full medium white with red blush; flesh white, juicy, melting and luscious; ripe middle of July.

Gen. Phil. Sheridan. New; a magnificent Peach, white faintly tinged with blush, flesh juicy and highly aromatic; ripe first half of July.

Muir. Origin, California; one of the finest Peaches; medium size, very fine for canning and shipping; yellow.

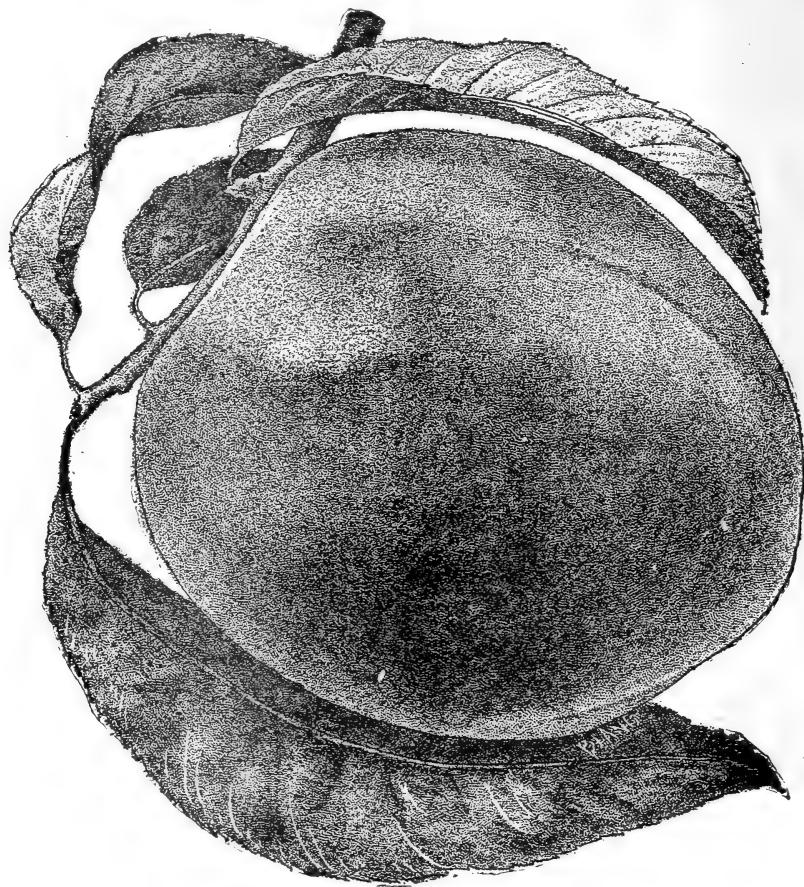
Stump the World. Large, white with bright crimson cheek, flesh white, juicy and of good flavor, stands carrying well, a fine market variety; ripe July 20th and lasts three weeks.

Susquehanna. Large, rich yellow with a beautiful red cheek; sweet, rich and vinous; ripe early in August.

Thurber. A seedling of the Chinese Cling, originated by Mr. P. J. Berckmans of Georgia; flesh juicy, vinous and or delicate aroma, of exceedingly fine texture; ripe 15th to 30th July; fine for market.

Columbia, or Pace. Fruit large, skin dingy yellow and red, downy, marbled with red stripes, firm, juicy and high flavored, very productive; ripe August 1st.

Bilyeu's Comet. Large, white flesh, with a lovely rose cheek, very rich, firm and



ELBERTA.

(See page 15.)

juicy, a fine canning and shipping Peach.

Robinson's Free. A superior mid-summer Peach, extra large, with red cheek, flesh rich, melting and juicy.

Lord Palmerston. A magnificent large new English Peach, introduced by Mr. Rivers; fruit of a rather pale color, having a little red on sunny side, flesh firm, stained with red, at the stone slightly adherent; richly flavored; one of the finest late freestones.

Snow Free. Fruit and blossoms white, and foliage and wood of a light green; skin thin, clear, beautiful, white on all

sides, flesh white to the stone, juicy and melting, with a sweet, rich and sprightly flavor; August.

Piquet's Late. Origin, Belair, Georgia. Very large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet, and of highest flavor; freestone; ripens September. One of the most profitable late yellow Peaches in the South and West.

Salway. Large, yellow, beautifully mottled with brownish red; flesh yellow; last of September.

Lady Parham. Size medium, skin greenish white, sometimes a blush cheek.

flesh white, vinous and of good flavor; ripe in October; one of the best of its season.

Steadley. Very large, pure white at the stone, later than Heath Cling; entirely free and of very high quality; a superb Peach; tree hardy, vigorous and productive.

Wonderful. Large; color light yellow, with a beautiful bright crimson blush,

shaded and splashed and graduated into the yellow; scant bloom of a light silver-gray; flesh a rich, light golden yellow, very deep, solid and of fine texture; very sweet, rich and luscious, slightly vinous, colored at the pit; fruit uniformly large and will keep for a long time; a decided freestone; tree a very vigorous grower and a good bearer.

Clingstones.

Burke. Originated in Avoyelles parish, La.; very large, average size twelve to fourteen inches in circumference. The Peach is roundish oblong, skin pale creamy color, slightly shaded with red on sunny side; flesh white, juicy, sweet and vinous; when fully ripe peels like a Banana; ripens late in July.

Stonewall Jackson. Almost similar to General Lee in size and quality, but a week later.

Chinese Cling. Fruit very large, oblong, skin clear straw color, almost transparent with a delicately mottled light red cheek; flesh exceedingly juicy, sweet and refreshing; ripe 10th to 20th July.

Gen. Lee. A seedling of the above; above medium, oblong, creamy white, with carmine wash; flesh very finely grained, melting, very juicy and of high flavor; quality best; ripe July 1st to 10th.

Old Mixon. This has long been considered among the finest of all clingstones, fruit medium, roundish, skin white, with a bright red cheek, flesh clear, white, very juicy, high flavored and delicious; ripe 20th to last of July.

Orange Cling. Very large, round; deep orange, with dark red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich vinous flavor; ripens last of July.

Lemon Cling. Medium to large, lemon yellow, with red blush; flesh firm, and of vinous flavor; ripens last of July or 1st of August.

Garland's Indian Blood. Large, dark claret, with deep red veins, downy; flesh deep red, very juicy, vinous and refreshing; ripe middle of August.

Oriole. Large, yellow, rich, buttery; middle of August.

Ringgold Mammoth Cling. Very large, white with a beautiful blush cheek; flesh white, juicy and rich; August.

Tippecanoe. Large yellow, with a red blush; quality very fine, as a canning fruit it stands par excellent; ripe August 20th.

Silver Medal. New; very large, round skin pure white, flesh firm, white to the stone; juicy, sweet, excellent flavor; the most superior Summer Peach I know.

Snow Cling. White to the stone, of good quality, similar in appearance of wood and blossoms to Snow Free.

White English. An old variety of deservedly high character, large, roundish oval, flesh pure white, juicy and aromatic; for preserving without a rival; ripe last of August and into September.

Yellow English. Medium size; flesh firm and highly flavored; small long seed; ripens with White English; it should be in every collection; I most heartily recommend it.

Heath Cling. Large, oval, with a sharp apex, flesh pure white to the stone; rich, juicy and most excellent; very popular for preserving; ripens beginning of September.

Henrietta. Magnificent yellow cling, large size, mostly covered with bright crimson, hardy, productive, sure bearer; always commands fancy prices.

Annie Wylie. Above medium, very juicy, vinous and of best quality; maturity September 1st to 10th.

Eaton's Golden. Yellow, with a peculiar fine Apricot flavor; the finest yellow cling; last half of September. A superior variety for canning.

Tinley's October. Medium, white with wash of red; flesh white, juicy and of high flavor; ripe middle of October.

Goode's October. A large cling of the Indian type; skin white, washed with

No garden or orchard is complete without the *Wonderful Peach*.

pale red, vinous and well flavored; October 1st to 15th.

Austen's Late Red. Large, white with red cheek; juicy, vinous and highly flavored; a good Peach for the season and valuable for its lateness.

Bustion's October. Large and pure white; an excellent late variety.

Nix Late. Large, white, of very fine quality; resembles the Heath Cling, but one month later.

Darby. Above medium, skin creamy white, with a pale white blush on one side; flesh pure white to the stone; juicy, sweet and of good aroma; an excellent late Peach; middle to end of October.

Terrelle. Origin, Homer, La.; large, white, rich and fine flavored; of very superior quality; very late.

Scott's October. Large, yellow, crimson blush next to sun; flesh clear yellow, rich, juicy, sweet and fine; October 20th.

Albright's October. It is an accidental seedling, supposed to have originated from a seed of the White English,

which it resembles very much in appearance. It is of fine size, seed very small for a large Peach, color white, changing to a light orange, making it quite a handsome Peach. In quality it is one of the best; juicy, sweet, rich and delicious; equal in quality to any mid-summer Peach; ripe late in October and keeps till last of November; specimens laid away like Apples kept till December.

Meadow's Winter. This fine late Peach originated in Claiborne parish, La., and has been cultivated for years. It matures in November and can be kept for several weeks after being gathered; fruit of handsome appearance, white with pale blush; quality fine for a late Peach; flavor similar and closely resembling White English.

Tazoo. Originated near Yazoo City, Miss., from a seed of a Chinese Cling tree from Clingman's Nurseries. It is a large white, firm and excellent Peach, far superior to Chinese Cling in texture and quality. I now offer it for the first time.

Ornamental Peaches.

Blood Leaved. Leaves dark red; very ornamental in Spring.

Double Flowering. Crimson, pink, white and variegated.

Golden Dwarf. Medium; golden yellow with a mottled red cheek; juicy and

luscious. This is one of the most interesting trees with which we are acquainted, being highly ornamental as well as useful for its crop of fruit; height of trees at maturity from ten to twelve feet.

PEARS.

Pears thrive on any moderately rich soil, if well drained. Elevated locations are preferable. Proper training and pruning are of the highest importance. Shorten in, train low, force out limbs near the ground, so as to protect the trunk from the burning rays of the Summer's sun.

Standards are grown on Pear stock, and Dwarfs on French or Anger's Quince. The proper distance for Standard trees is eighteen to twenty feet; while for Dwarfs eight to ten feet is sufficient. Dwarfs are preferable for fruit yards or gardens, as they cover much less space and bear younger.

The blight has been the great drawback to Pear culture. The best remedy is to cut off and burn all affected limbs, as soon as it appears. It is recommended by Pear culturists to plant Pear orchards separate from other fruits, as soon as they get a good start, say three or four years old. Keep the land in sod and never plow it; sow down in grass

or clover, and apply manure as a top dressing to keep the trees in a thriving condition.

Our collection contains most of the approved sorts that have been well tested, as well as the new varieties that are in demand. Most varieties can be furnished either as Standards or Dwarfs.

Summer Pears.

Bartlett. A well known and highly esteemed variety, one of the best everywhere; fruit large, surface uneven, rich yellow; skin with blush next to the sun; flesh fine grained, juicy, melting, with a rich musky flavor; a strong grower and very productive; ripens end of July and during August.

Belle Lucrative. Large, melting, rich perfumed and excellent; in richness of flavor only excelled by the Seckle; end of July and August.

Brandywine. Medium; yellow and russet; rich, juicy and excellent; first of July.

Berre Giffard. Medium, juicy, beautiful; middle of June; tree a straggling grower.

Buffum. Small, or medium, buttery, sweet and high flavor, productive; tree a compact grower; August.

Birkett. Fruit of medium size; color greenish yellow; sweet and excellent for baking, canning and preserving; a strong grower, and said never to have blighted in the least.

Clapp's Favorite. Large, of very good quality, showy, and becoming quite popular; July.

Doyenne DeEte. One of the earliest Pears, of small size, but an abundant bearer, and of rich flavor; last of May and in June.

Early Harvest. Very thrifty grower in the nursery or orchard; fruit large, always smooth and perfect; color yellow with splashes of red; valuable on account of its great size, beautiful color and early maturity; quality good.

Flemish Beauty. Large and handsome; flesh fine grained, sweet and rich, if picked early; tree vigorous; August; does not bear young.

Garber's. A seedling of China Sand; raised by Dr. J. B. Garber, of Pennsylvania; resembles the Keiffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here between the LeConte and Keiffer; a thrifty grower and valuable variety.

Howell. Large, light; waxy yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed aromatic flavor; tree an upright, free grower; an early and profuse bearer; very hardy and valuable; August.

Idaho. A chance seedling, originating near Lewiston, Idaho; very large and handsome; skin golden yellow, with many russet spots; flesh melting, juicy, with a sprightly vinous, delicious flavor; quality best; at its home in Idaho the tree has withstood a temperature of thirty degrees below zero.

LeConte. Supposed to be a cross between the old Chinese Sand Pear, and a cultivated variety; fruit large, pyriform, skin smooth, pale yellow quality very variable; usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark room or in drawers, its quality improves remarkably; maturity from July 20 to end of August; the tree is of remarkable vigor and rapid growth; foliage dense and luxuriant; hardy everywhere, but of greatest value South; trees begin to bear fruit when five years old, and should be planted at least twenty feet apart.

Lawson 'Comet). Vigorous upright grower, with clean, healthy foliage; in an existence of one hundred years it has never been affected with blight or other disease; it is very productive, and bears young; fruit large, firm and good shipper; most beautiful red color on yellow ground; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant, ripening in July.

Osbond's Summer. A medium size, excellent Pear, melting and pleasant; beginning of July.

Seckel. Celebrated as the highest flavored of Pears; fruit grows in clusters, small but exquisite, juicy, buttery and rich, with a delightful musky aroma; tree a stout, slow grower; August.

Wilder Early. Small in size; color pale yellow, with deep cheek, very attractive; flesh fine grained, tender and sprightly; good shipper.

Fruit trees enhance the value of property,

Autumn and Winter Pears.

Beurre D'Anjou. Large, obovate, yellow, buttery, vinous and rich; a very superb fruit; a fine tree and regular bearer; September.

Beurre Clairgeau. Large, melting and sweet, reliable variety; regular bearer; tree of stout growth, best on Standard; September and October.

Beurre Easter. Large, roundish, juicy and excellent; good grower; ripens in November.

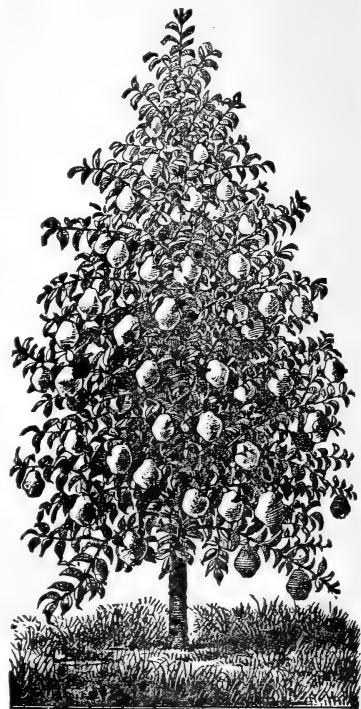
Beurre Superfin. Large, melting, sub-acid; fine tree and regular bearer; August.

Chinese Sand Pear. Fruit dull yellow, covered with rough sandy-like russet; flesh crisp, quite juicy, possessing a highly aromatic taste and odor; excellent for cooking, but rather hard to be edible; ripens in September and keeps a month; tree remarkably vigorous, with large green, glossy leaves; highly ornamental.

Duchesse D'Angouleme. Very large and magnificent, frequently weighing over a pound; juicy, melting and delicious; succeeds to perfection here; September and October.

Kieffer. Origin near Philadelphia, where the original tree, now twenty-three years old, has not failed to yield a large crop of fruit for sixteen years past. It is a seedling of China Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed with Bartlett; fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a bright vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good; matures from September to October; tree very vigorous and very prolific; begins to bear when two and three years old; as a fall Pear there is no variety as yet disseminated which has given such profitable returns, and the wonderful fertility of the trees is surprising. It is unfortunate that the real merits of this fruit have been underestimated, from the haste with which it is hurried to market in an immature condition, and often before it has attained proper size. When allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few Pears which are more attractive, and in point of quality it combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly sub-acid flavor, and

the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett; it is then an excellent dessert fruit.



A BUSHEL FROM A 4 YEARS OLD
KIEFFER PEAR TREE.

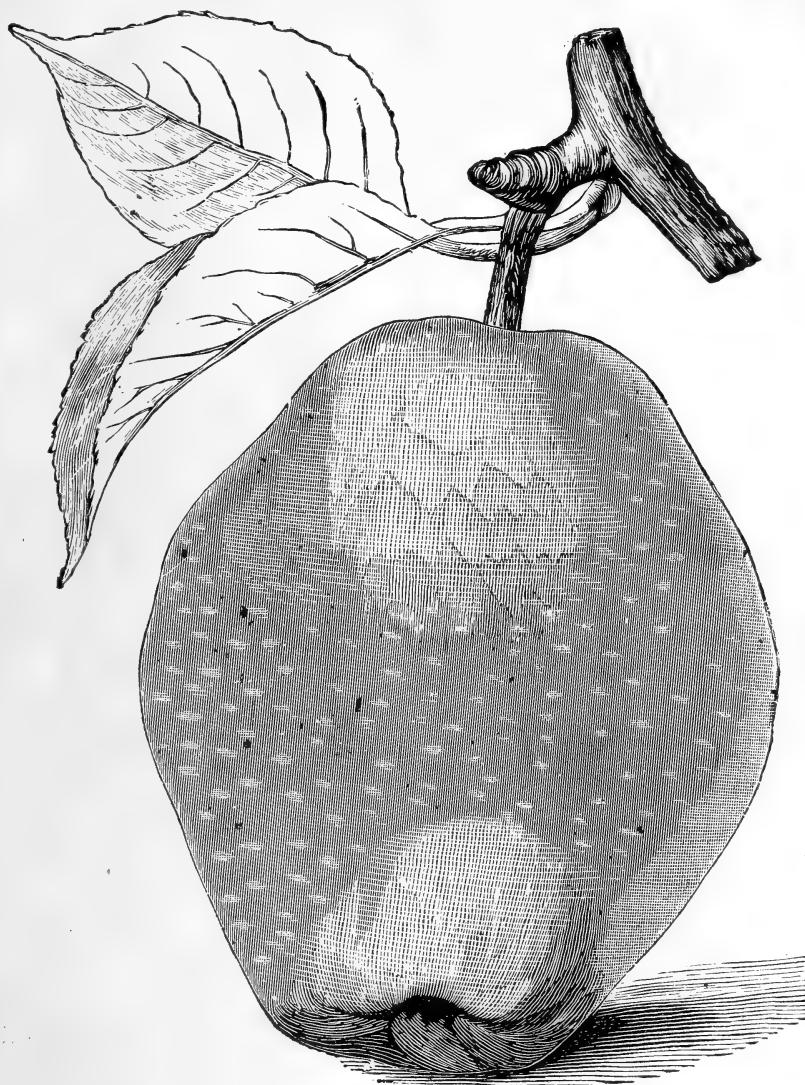
Louise Bonne de Jersey. A choice variety of good size, melting, and of pleasant sub-acid flavor; best grown on quince; September.

Lawrence. Fruit medium, flesh buttery, with a very rich flavor; September and October.

Lincoln Coreless. A late winter Pear; long; pale yellow; reputed to be coreless and blight-proof, and in some demand on that account; new.

Vicar of Winkfield. Large, long; flesh greenish white, crisp, juicy, sprightly, very good; desirable for its productive-ness; very vigorous; keeps well.

Winter Nelis. A very delicious winter Pear, of medium size; flesh yellowish white, buttery, melting, sugary, aromatic; tree a straggling grower; October to December.



KIEFFER.

APPLES.

The Apple is undoubtedly the most valuable as well as the most widely known of the whole family of fruits. By planting judicious selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession can be obtained, extending through the entire year. It is subject to fewer casualties, and, therefore, is more to be relied on for regular crops than either the Peach or Pear.

The soil best suited to the Apple is a strong clay or sandy loam, with clay subsoil. If not naturally rich, it must be made so by the application of manure. It should be well drained, and the more elevated the location the better.

Use lime and ashes freely around your trees, wash the trunks and forks of the tree frequently during the Spring and Summer with common soft soap, rubbing it in thoroughly; it will keep off the borer and give health and vigor to the tree.

Planting the Apple Tree.

Come, let us plant the apple tree!
Cleave the tough greensward with the spade;
Wide let its hollow bed be made,
There gently lay the roots, and there
Sift the dark mould with kindly care,
And press it o'er them tenderly;
As, round the sleeping infant's feet,
We softly fold the cradle-sheet,
So plant we the apple tree,

What plant we in the apple tree?
Buds, which the breath of summer days
Shall lengthen into leafy sprays;
Boughs, which the thrush with crimson breast
Shall haunt, and sing, and hide her nest.
We plant upon the sunny lea
A shadow for the noontide hour,
A shelter from the summer shower,
When we plant the apple tree.

What plant we in the apple tree?
Sweets for a hundred flowery springs,
To load the May wind's restless wings;
When from the orchard-row, he pours
Its fragrance through our open doors,
A world of blossoms for the bee—
Flowers for the sick girl's silent room,
For the glad infant sprigs of bloom,
We plant with the apple tree.

What plant we with the apple tree?
Fruits that shall swell in sunny June,
And redder in the August noon,
And drop as gentle airs come by,
That fan the blue September sky;
While children, wild with noisy glee,
Shall scent their fragrance as they pass,
And search for them the tufted grass
At the foot of the apple tree.—BRYANT.

The following list comprises the best known, as well as a number of new and promising varieties:

Summer Varieties.

Yellow May. Small, nearly round, pale yellow; pleasant sub-acid; very prolific and hardy, and very popular on account of its being one of the earliest Apples.

Carolina Red June. Medium, oblong; red flesh, tender, with a very mild sub-acid flavor; commences to ripen 1st of June, and lasts for six weeks.

Red Astrachan. Large, deep crimson colored, with a thick bloom like a plum;

juicy, rich, acid; one of the most beautiful Apples; tree a free grower and good bearer; ripens last of May and through June.

Early Harvest. Medium to large size; pale yellow, with a rich, sprightly flavor; invaluable in any orchard; ripens early in June.

Early Margaret. An excellent Apple, ripening from first to last of June; medium, conical, yellow with crimson

stripes; flesh crisp, juicy, sub-acid, high flavor.

Sops of Wine. Above medium, conical, dark crimson on yellow ground; flesh tender, vinous, with a spicy aroma; a good fruit; ripens 10th to last of June.

Sweet Bough. Large, pale yellow, very sweet and tender; ripens last of June; slow grower, but good bearer.

American Summer Pearmain. Fruit of good medium size, oblong; of brilliant red color on yellow ground; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, very rich and perfumed; ripe in July; bears young; where known, a universal favorite.

Benoni. Medium size, bright red; flesh yellow, tender, juicy and rich; an excellent dessert Apple; watery at core; ripens June and July.

Summer Queen. Large, conical, deep yellow, clouded and striped with red; rich, sub-acid; middle July.

Golden Sweet. Medium to large, pale yellow, very sweet and good; a strong grower and good bearer; valuable for feeding stock; July.

Horse. (Synonym Haas, Summer Horse, Yellow, Red or Green Horse, etc). Large, green, acid, fine for cooking and drying; everywhere known; very productive; popular for cider; ripens July and August.

Gravenstein. Large and rather flat; skin greenish yellow at first, but becoming a fine yellow; flesh very ten-

der, crisp and high flavored; ripens last of July.

Summer Cheese. Large, oblate, conical; greenish yellow, covered with stripes and blotches; rich, juicy and fine; August.

Julian. Medium, conical, yellow, with bright crimson stripes; crisp, juicy, sub-acid, and highly flavored; a beautiful fruit, productive and a fine grower; good for cider; ripe middle of July.

Fall Pippin. A very large and noble fruit, which does as well here as in its native North; skin yellow; flesh white, tender and yellow, with a rich aromatic flavor; ripens with us in August.

Keswick's Codlin. Large, conical, excellent for cooking; tree erect, vigorous and productive; July to October.

Holland Pippin. A culinary Apple of the highest merit.

Taunton. Very large, streaked with red; flesh yellow, crisp, high flavored, very acid in rich clay soils, but in sandy loams is unsurpassed in flavor; tree vigorous, but an open grower; requires close pruning; one of the best Apples; ripe September.

White Sugar. One of the very best sweet dessert Apples of its season; pale yellow; flesh white, very tender, with a sweet, refreshing, vinous flavor; August and September.

Autumn Varieties.

Buckingham, or Fall Queen. A most choice and beautiful Southern Apple; very large, oblate, conical; covered with bright red stripes and blotches on a greenish yellow ground; flesh solid, sweet and highly flavored; ripe end of September and continues to November.

Carter's Blue. Origin, Alabama; very large; green, washed dull brown red, and a thick blue bloom; crisp, sugary, with a rich aroma; ripe in September; tree a vigorous grower and fine shape; foliage of a distinct blue cast; an excellent and desirable fruit.

Elgin Pippin. A very celebrated Spanish variety; large, oblate, bright yellow; sub-acid, very rich; an excellent and showy fruit; ripe August.

Elarkee. Medium; a bright red; very good; October and November.

Fameuse. A French variety; medium; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender and fine grained; quality good; vigorous and productive; October to November.

Maiden's Blush. Origin, New Jersey; medium size; skin pale yellow; tender, with pleasant sub-acid flavor; valuable for cooking and drying; tree hardy, and bears large crops; August and September.

Twenty Ounce. Origin, Connecticut; fruit very large, nearly round, striped, showy, and of pleasant flavor; an excellent cooking Apple; tree an upright and vigorous grower; August and September.

Tillaguah. Origin, North Carolina; very large, red and good flavor; tree a handsome grower; a very excellent late fall Apple.

Winter Varieties.

Arkansas Black. Origin, Arkansas; large, dark red, nearly black; fine flavor; valuable market and keeping variety.

Ben Davis. A large, handsome Southern Apple; greenish yellow, striped and mostly covered with red; a pleasant sub-acid, of extra fair quality; and keeps remarkably well; the most popular market variety.

Fall Cluster. Medium; green and dull red, with white specks; very productive; good; a long keeper.

Grimes' Golden Pippin. Origin, Virginia; an Apple of the highest quality; medium, oblong; rich yellow color; flesh yellow and rich, with a delicate, fine flavor.

Mammoth Black Twig. Origin, Tennessee; one of the most valuable and profitable Apples for market grown; resembles the Wine Sap, of which it is no doubt a sport, except that it is from one-third to one-half larger; the trees are also the same in habit of growth, color of bark and foliage, but the Black Twig is the stronger grower, and makes a handsomer tree in the nursery and orchard.

Horn. A fine, smooth, fair, deep red Apple of medium size; flat, good flavor, juicy and very rich; keeps till April; tree a rapid grower and good bearer.

Golden Russet. English origin; medium, clear golden russet; very tender, juicy, rich; more resembles in texture a buttery Pear than an Apple; a good bearer; November to January.

Hall. Origin, North Carolina; small and round; red, with white specks; rich, juicy, and of fine quality; December to April.

Kentucky Streak. Medium to large, oblong, green, striped with dull red; good, and an early and abundant bearer; a magnificent Apple; October to December.

Jonathan. Medium size; red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy and rich; very productive; one of the best for table or market.

Lady Apple. (Api). French origin; a beautiful little dessert fruit; flat, pale yellow, with a deep red cheek, juicy, rich and pleasant; November to May.

Mann. Large, roundish oblate; greenish yellow, slightly mottled and with dull blush on one side; keeps firm till

late in spring; quality good; tree upright and very hardy; an early and abundant bearer.

Maverick's Sweet. Origin, South Carolina; large, oblate, green with a dark red cheek and much bloom; flesh crisp, very sugary and of high aroma; tree a good bearer; ripens October and keeps well.

Nickajack. Origin, North Carolina; large, dull red, striped; flesh firm, sub-acid and well flavored; ripens in November and keeps late; a vigorous but open grower; requires severe shortening in until well formed; prolific and very popular variety.

Pryor's Red. Large red, russety, tender, sub-acid, rich; a good fruit and thrifty tree; November to March.

Raule's Janet. (Never Fail.) Origin, Virginia; medium, roundish ovate; a greenish yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and excellent; one of the best and longest keepers in the South and Southwest; late bloomer, consequently never killed by frost.

Red Limbertwig. Origin, North Carolina; medium, roundish; dull red on greenish ground; brisk, sub-acid, firm and juicy; December to March.

Shockley. Origin, Georgia; yellow with bright crimson cheek; flesh juicy, crisp, saccharine, slightly vinous; the most popular winter variety we cultivate; it ripens in October, and I have kept it until the following May.

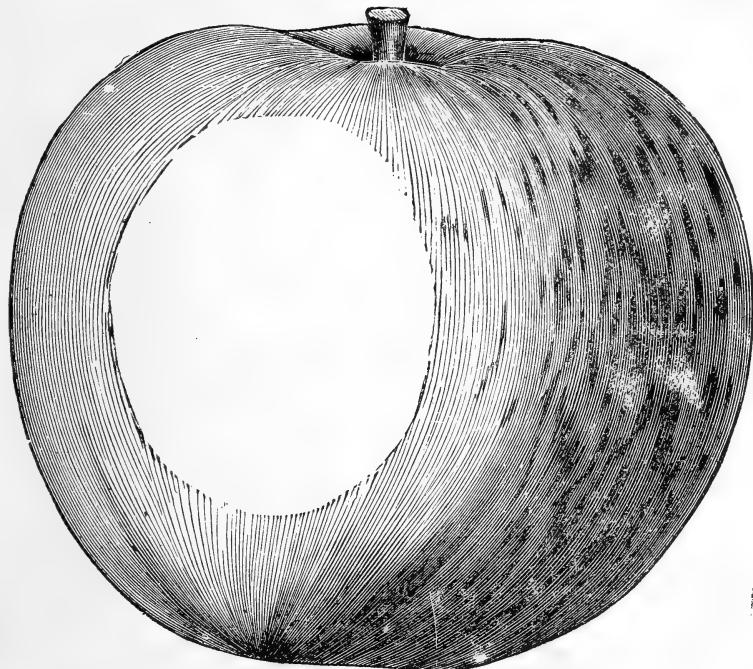
Stevenson's Winter. Origin, Mississippi; medium to large; green, covered with brown; flesh firm, juicy and spicy; a good keeper till April; tree a good grower.

Willow Twig. A vigorous, early bearer; very hardy; profitable as a long keeper.

Shannon Pippin. Very large, probably the largest known golden yellow; tree very productive, and an annual never-failing bearer; flesh fine grained and of superior flavor, tender, crisp and every way desirable; October to March; there was an Apple of this variety exhibited at Fayetteville, Ark., in the fall of 1869, weighing twenty-seven ounces.

Smith's Cider. Origin, Pennsylvania; a handsome fruit; flesh whitish, juicy, mild sub-acid; highly esteemed as a cider Apple; December to March.

Seek-No-Further. Origin, Connecticut;



YELLOW FOREST.

medium and above; striped dull red; flesh fine grained, with a rich pearmain flavor; very good or best; October to February.

Virginia Greening. Large green; an agreeable sub-acid; highly esteemed at the South as a late keeper.

Yates. A Georgia variety; fruit small; flesh white, sometimes stained next to the skin, juicy, aromatic; one of the longest keepers, hence its value.

American Pippin or Grindstone. Valuable for its late keeping and for cider; good; keeps well.

Clarke Pearmain. Above medium; sub-acid, rich and very fine; keeps till March.

Green Cheese. Medium, tender and good; a good bearer and long keeper.

King of Tompkins County. Large and handsome; red and yellow striped; tree vigorous and productive; fruit of rich, vinous flavor and delightfully aromatic; origin supposed to be New Jersey.

Mangum. Southern; medium; flesh firm, juicy and well flavored; keeps well; productive; vigorous grower.

Missouri Pippin. Medium; early and prolific bearer; December to March.

Missouri Superior. Large, russety, fair quality, a good grower; December to March.

Striped Winter Pearmain. Origin, Kentucky; medium to large; very good; flesh tender, rich and luscious; October to January.

Royal Pippin. Large; striped; very good flavor; October to January

Yellow Forest. Too much cannot be said in favor of the Yellow Forest; after years of close observation I consider it one of the best Apples grown; my customers who have fruited it bear me out in this assertion. This variety is quite a phenomenon in the history of the Apple; the Yellow Forest was found growing wild in the natural forest among a cluster of bushes, by Capt. Joe Winston, of Bossier parish, La., in 1868, who, appreciating the novelty, transplanted the tree in his orchard, which in due time was laden with golden fruit of rare superiority, and has been the admiration of many lovers of

fine fruit, and has also attracted marked attention from the novelty of its origin. Description: Medium to large round or roundish oblate, color beautiful clear yellow and of superior quality; rich, aromatic flavor, possessing a great amount of saccharine; tender, juicy, and a long keeper; evaporates well and retains its beautiful color when dried; the wood somewhat resembles that of wild cherry, and has small and wiry twigs.

Ocnee Greening. Origin, Georgia; medium to large; greenish yellow; crisp,

very aromatic; October to February. *Robinson's Superb.* Fruit large; flesh crisp, juicy and productive; September to October.

Rome Beauty. From Ohio; large, striped, showy and popular; November to February.

Smokehouse. Origin, Pennsylvania; fruit firm, rich and juicy; highly valued for culinary purposes; September to February.

Wine Sap. Medium, red; flesh firm; one of the very finest cider Apples; October to December.

Russian Apples.

They are of the greatest value in the extreme North because of the hardiness of the trees; but as they are all early or Summer varieties they succeed equally as well in the South, and as the fruit of a true Russian is renowned for its exquisite beauty, they are popular everywhere.

Alexander. Very large and showy; color greenish, yellow and orange, streaked and marked with a bright red; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender and juicy, with a pleasant flavor; October to December.

Duchess of Oldenburg. A large, beautiful Russian Apple, streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant; a culinary Apple of the first quality, cooking well when only half grown; an abundant bearer; very hardy; ripe July.

Tetofsky. A Russian Apple, said to have proven very valuable North; comes into bearing extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting, and bears every year; hardy as a crab; fruit good size, yellow, beautifully striped with red; juicy, tender, pleasant, acid, aromatic; July; a slow grower.

Enormous. Fruit very large; is undoubt edly valuable and sure to be popular wherever known.

Grand Sultan. This large, early and beautiful Apple fully sustains its high reputation; like many of the Russians, it bears young and profusely; in color it is greenish white, changing to a pale transparent yellow at maturity; it is a very soft, mellow Apple, with a decided and agreeable sub-acid flavor, and some aroma; the tree is a thrifty grower, but

not so strong a grower as *Yellow Transparent*.

Popoff's Streaked. One of the earliest; beautifully streaked with red, and is thought by some to be the best flavor ed of the Russians.

St. Peter's. Size medium or rather small, roundish, oblate, sometimes approaching conical; smooth and regular; colored with numerous short broken stripes on yellow ground; a nearly uniform bright red in the sun, dotted with fine white specks; flesh white, fine grained, very tender, slightly crisp, juicy, sub-acid, spicy; quality very good; tree an upright and free grower.

Sladkaja. One of the most desirable of the Russians; large, measuring eleven inches around; color, clear waxy white; flesh almost a clear white, very tender, pleasant sub-acid; a good August cooking Apple.

Riabinouka. Resembles the *Alexander*, but of better flavor; tree hardy, of spreading growth and an early bearer; very large and showy, orange yellow, brilliantly streaked and marked with bright red in the sun; flesh white, slightly tinged with red near the skin, and of mild, pleasant flavor, with very little acidity; though eatable in October, it keeps well.

Yellow Transparent. Tree a good

grower and unusually early bearer, and is considered the most valuable early Apple; fruit of good size and quality; rich, transparent lemon yellow color; flesh melting, juicy, pleasant sub-acid;

the earliest ripening Apple yet introduced; the extreme earliness in ripening, and beauty of this Apple, will make it a very valuable sort to grow in the South for Northern markets.

Celebrated German Apples.

We have taken pains to make a collection of the most renowned Apples of Germany. Some of the following names will be very familiar to many from the Fatherland:

Borsdorfer. Small, roundish oval; skin pale yellow, with a full red cheek, sprinkled with a little russet; flesh yellowish white, very firm and crisp, with a rich, fresh, perfumed flavor; November to February.

Rosemarin. Large, oblate oblong, conical; bright yellow, shaded with red; flesh white, fine grained, crisp, sugary, acid, perfumed.

Red Bietigheimer. A rare and valuable German Apple, ripening in early fall;

extra large; pale cream ground, mostly covered with red and purple crimson, very beautiful; this is one of the largest and handsomest Apples, and worthy of extensive cultivation.

Switzer. Sent out by Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., in 1870; medium round color, brilliant crimson and purplish stripes and splashes over a whitish ground, with tender flavor; quite tart; quality fair; a late keeper.

Crab Apples.

(For Ornament or Preserving.)

Golden Beauty of Paradise. The fruit is oblong, beautiful in form and color; flesh fine grained and refreshing; truly a golden beauty; tree healthy and productive.

Hewes' Virginia Crab. Rather small, round; dull red, dotted with white; acid, stringent, fine for cider.

Red Siberian Crab. About an inch in diameter; grows in a cluster; yellow,

with a lively scarlet cheek; bears young and abundantly; August and September.

Yellow Siberian Crab. About the size of the above; fine amber or golden yellow color; ripe same season; fine for ornamental or preserving purposes; no orchard is complete without a few Siberian Crabs.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.

(*Desporos Kaki.*)

The question has been satisfactorily settled as to the value of this fruit for the Southern States. The great merits of this fruit is the early bearing age of the trees. At one and two years old many well developed specimens are produced. The tree is very ornamental, with its large, rich foliage, and fruit usually the size of an orange; of a bright orange or light vermillion color; skin smooth, and of many shapes—globular, oblong, acorn-shaped, and even flattened, and some varieties are seedless. When fully ripe the flesh is soft, sweet and of a

pleasant Apricot flavor; is unsurpassed for table use in a fresh state, and is valuable for drying. The flesh varies also in color; in the pointed varieties it is usually deep orange; in these varieties it remains solid and quite astringent until November or December, but becomes soft after being house ripened. In the round varieties, those having dark brown flesh are edible while still solid, while most of those with orange flesh should be allowed to become soft before being eaten. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang on the tree until just before a frost is expected, or in the case of the early ripening varieties, when fully soft. If gathered before a frost, there is a slight astringency next to the skin, but this disappears after being kept in the house a few days or weeks. If allowed to be slightly touched by the frost, the flavor is much improved, but the fruit will not keep many days; it is therefore desirable to gather before frost if intended for keeping. Some varieties remain sound until Spring.

The best soil is a clay loam, or gravelly, and not retentive of moisture. The tree fails in wet lands.

Among, or Yemon. Round, flattened, deeply ribbed, dark orange red, and sometimes yellowish red, two and a half to three inches in diameter, and occasionally a specimen weighing sixteen ounces is produced; very sweet; flesh red, and is edible while still solid, but quality improves as it becomes soft; maturity September to end of November; tree of moderate height.

Hachiya. Oblong, with a blunt apex, slightly ribbed; two and a half to three inches; flesh deep orange red, astringent while solid, but sweet and very good when soft; should be house-ripened, and can be kept until March; tree of vigorous and tall growth.

Hiyakume. This is perhaps the most desirable of all the round, red fleshed varieties; fruit large, average three inches in diameter; usually flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch; flesh bright orange red, keeps very late; must be soft before being edible; tree of moderate height, apt to be of dwarf growth.

Kurokume. Very large, round, somewhat flattened; three to three and a half inches in diameter; average weight ten ounces, and sometimes yields specimens of sixteen ounces in weight; keeps late; flesh red; tree erect grower.

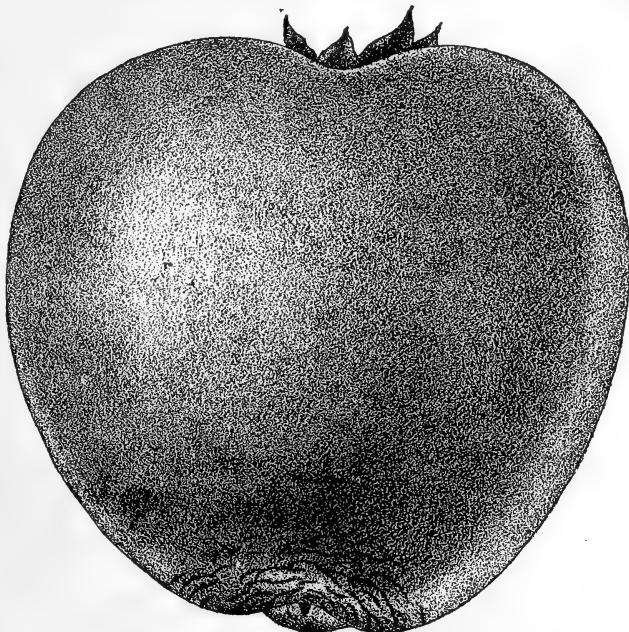
Miyo-tan. Round, or slightly oblong two and a half inches in diameter slightly ribbed; skin deep orange red; flesh usually deep brown red; tree of medium or dwarf growth, exceedingly prolific; fruit keeps very late; the brown fleshed specimens are edible while solid, and as early as October 1.

Tsuru-no-ko. Large, oblong, pointed, two and a half to three and a half inches; skin bright red, some specimens covered with black at apex; flesh red, very good; keeps late; edible only when soft; foliage long and shiny; tree compact and vigorous grower.

Tane-nashi. Large to very large, roundish, conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow and seedless; quality very fine; perhaps the most highly esteemed of the light-fleshed kinds; tree vigorous and bears well, though not as prolific as some.

Tsuru. Large, slender, pointed, longest in proportion to its size of all; skin bright red; flesh orange yellow, some dark flesh around the very few seeds; astringent until full ripe, then the quality is good; the latest of all to ripen; tree vigorous and a good bearer.

Yedo-Ichi. Medium, round; skin dark



HIYAKUME.

red, often with black mottlings near apex; flesh mahogany brown, with darker spots, brittle, and is edible while solid as early as October 1; very prolific, and bears fruit in large clusters; tree an upright grower.

Zenji. Small, one and three quarters to two inches; weight three to four ounces; flesh dark brown, with darker spots; very sweet; edible as early as middle of September, while still solid, and lasts throughout October.

PLUMS.

Japanese.

This class of Plums is very unique in many ways, and unites remarkable size, great beauty and productiveness. The fruit is also exquisitely perfumed, with a charmingly attractive bloom. Trees are exceedingly ornamental, with smooth branches and rich light green foliage, and are as distinct from other varieties as the Kieffer is from the ordinary variety of Pears. Comes into bearing at the age of two and three years, and the productiveness is simply wonderful.



BURBANK

Abundance, or Botan. A large dark yellowish red fruit, with a white bloom; sweet, rich, juicy and delicious; vigorous, upright growing tree; ripens July 1st.

Burbank. Medium to large; round-conical; dark red; flesh yellow, juicy and rich, with small free stone; tree vigorous, hardy and productive; bears quite young; one of most promising Japanese Plums.

Chabot. Vigorous grower and abundant bearer; fruit greenish purple, very large and firm; ripens in July.

Kelsey. This we consider the most remarkable variety; it sustains every point of excellence claimed for it by the introducers; size large to very large, often seven to nine inches in circumference; heart shaped; color greenish yellow, overspread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy, and with excellent flavor; pit very small; adheres slightly to the flesh; its only drawback is its habit of early blooming.

Ogon. Large, yellow variety; ripens early, and is very sweet and a good keeping and shipping fruit.

Botonkio No. 2. Similar to Botan; larger

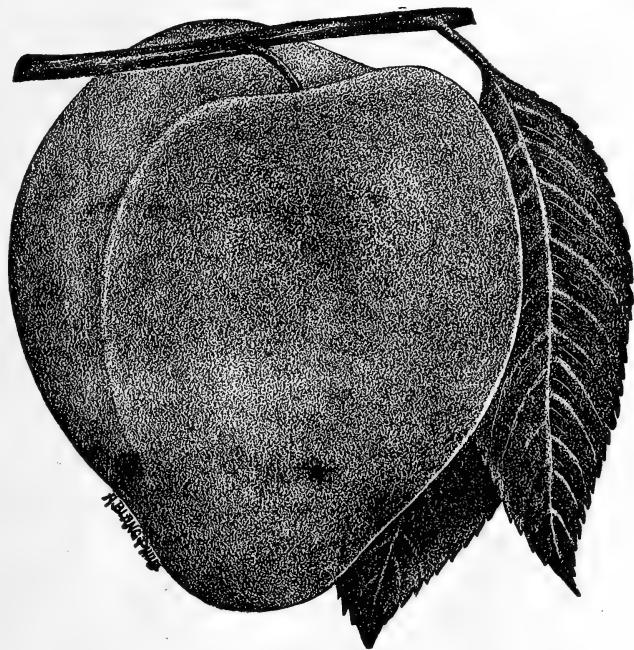
but not as sweet; excellent; August. *Long Fruit.* Fruit large, oblong; skin bright carmine red, with bluish bloom; flesh fine grained, firm, sub-acid; quality fair; cling; June 20 to July 1.

Satsuma, or Blood Plum. Vigorous growing tree, with dark red bark and oval leaves; productive, large delicious fruit, with red flesh and mottled skin.

Prunus Pissardi. An ornamental Plum for the lawn; the foliage is deep purplish blood color; better than any other purple leaved tree.

Masu. Of medium size, slightly pointed; light red; flesh yellowish, melting, juicy, sub acid; nearly freestone; maturity end of June.

Prunus Simoni. This remarkable Plum comes from northern China; the tree attracts attention by its vigorous upright growth, and the form and color of its leaves; the fruit differs from any other in cultivation; large tomato shaped, cinnamon red color; the flesh is firm, rich, sweet, aromatic and delicious, with the flavor of the Pine Apple as strong as the Pine Apple itself, mingled with a faint banana flavor; very small stone; it will be extensively planted when known; ripens in September.

**KELSEY'S JAPAN.**

Willard. Desirable on account of its extreme earliness; ripens before Abundance; free, vigorous grower, and productive; fruit dark red or nearly purple.

Yellow Japan Plum. A fine yellow Plum, lately introduced; beautiful, transparent, egg shaped.

Native.

The Plum will succeed on any soil that is sufficiently well drained, though a deep rich loam inclined to clay is better adapted to vigorous growth.

The great enemy of this, as well as other smooth skinned stone fruits, is the curculio, and as a knowledge of a practical remedy for this pest is essential to the raising of good crops, we give a description of the surest method for its destruction yet known. As soon as the blossoms are fallen, spread two sheets under the tree, and give the tree a sudden jar by striking a smart blow with a mallet upon the stub of a limb sawed from the tree for the purpose; the insects will drop on the sheets and can be killed. Collect all the fallen fruit and burn, or feed to swine, to prevent their increase, and thus render the work of the season comparatively easy. Repeat the operation before sun-

rise every day for two or three weeks. It is also a good plan to plant the trees where hogs and chickens can have full access.

Pick Plums when they commence coloring, and ripen in the house. In three days' time they will acquire a brilliant color. If left on the tree too long the fruit drops and never attains the quality of that which is house-ripened. This gradual ripening allows them to carry perfectly to distant markets.

Caddo Chief. The original tree stands in Caddo parish, La., and has been bearing for many years; this variety has become very popular as a market Plum; it is very early—eight or ten days earlier than the common Chickasaw varieties; fruit of good size; color deep red; flavor good; free from rot; its earliness places it far ahead of all others for market, and is the most profitable market fruit grown.

Marianna Plum. An accidental seedling of Wild Goose; rapid grower;

fruit round, large as Wild Goose; excellent; deep red; stone small; hangs on tree well; two to three weeks earlier than Wild Goose; as free from curculio as any variety known; very prolific, but does not bear young.

Wild Goose. Very large, deep red, with purplish bloom; flesh firm, juicy and delicious; most profitable of all; ripe middle of June

 I have discarded all European varieties, as they are not reliable for general cultivation.

APRICOTS.

A most delicious fruit of the Plum species, though unsuited to open field culture. In consequence of the early blossoming of the Apricot tree, the fruit is liable to be destroyed by the Spring frost. It can be grown most successfully in towns, or if protected by surrounding buildings. It is also subject to the depredations of the curculio, and requires the same treatment as the Plum.

They ripen from beginning of June to end of July. The following is a select list of the best and hardiest varieties:

Breda. Small, round, orange; flesh orange, juicy, rich, vinous; free.

Early Golden. (Dubois.) Small; pale orange; flesh orange, juicy and sweet.

Moorpark. Large, yellow and red; flesh orange, sweet, juicy and rich.

Roman. Medium, oval, yellow; fine grained, half juicy, excellent.

Peach. Very large, handsome, rich, juicy and excellent.

Royal. Large, yellow and orange; juicy rich and delicious; a very fine variety.

Russian.

This is rather an indefinite name, but the varieties which are now extensively disseminated throughout Kansas and Nebraska seem to be well adapted for orchard planting, as it has in the above named States been free from disease, depredations of insects, and has been as reliable

in bearing fruit as the Apple. The fruit is medium and of excellent quality. Varieties: BYRUM's, PRUETT's, SKOBELOFF.

NECTARINES.

This fruit will thrive on any soil the Peach does, and requires the same culture. Its perfectly smooth skin renders it liable to the attacks of the curculio, which is a drawback to its success. See treatment for Plums.

Boston. Yellow, sweet, freestone; good. *Early Violet.* Small, purplish, green.
Golden Cling. Medium, yellow, good; *New White.* Large, pure white, tender, juicy, vinous; free.

CHERRIES.

The Cherry succeeds best on dry soils moderately rich. We graft on Mahaleb stock, as it is more hardy and adapts itself to more varieties of soils than the Mazzard or standard stock.

The tree should in all cases be made to branch low, so as to protect the trunk from the sun. Heart and Bigarreau Cherries are rapid and erect growers, but as a class are not so productive here as farther North. Dukes and Morellos grow more slowly and do not attain so large a size, but are more productive and succeed better in this latitude.

Heart and Bigarreau.

Fruit heart shaped; flesh tender, sweet. Trees vigorous, with spreading branches and luxuriant foliage; leaves drooping.

Black Tartarian. Very large; not the most hardy.

mostly covered with red; flesh tender, brisk, juicy; very good.

Early Purple Guigne. Medium, purple, good; one of the most hardy.

Ox Heart. Medium, heart shaped, amber ground, mottled with deeper red; flesh juicy, sweet and well flavored.

Governor Wood. Large, light red on yellow, excellent; hardy.

Rockport. Large; beautiful bright red, shaded with pale amber; sweet, rich, with an excellent flavor.

Luelling. Very large, black; very fine.

Yellow Spanish. Large, yellow, with some red in the sun; firm, rich and delicious.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Large; pale yellow, becoming amber, with a fine dark crimson cheek; flavor excellent.

Ohio Beauty. Large; light ground,

Good Trees always pay—poor never do.

Duke and Morello.

Flesh usually acid or sub-acid, tender, melting and pleasant. Trees of more bushy and compact habit, and of smaller growth.

Belle de Choisy. Medium; pale amber, finely mottled with red in the sun; flesh very tender and melting, of a delicious flavor.

Early Richmond. Very early; medium; red; rich acid flavor; very productive and hardy; of the Kentish family.

English Morello. Above medium; dark red; juicy, rich, acid.

Louisiana Iron Clad. This Cherry was brought into my notice by a prominent planter of Claiborne parish, on whose ground the original tree stands. He has no knowledge of its origin. The Cherry, as a class, is uncertain in this climate, and as this has proven by its wonderful success so perfectly adapted to this section it deserves the highest commendation. The tree is vigorous, hardy and enormously productive; fruit large, dark red, or nearly

purple when fully ripe; grows in clusters, frequently twenty specimens grow on a twig six inches in length; flesh acid, but juicy and pleasant. Knowing the merits of this Cherry, I can heartily recommend it.

Late Duke. Large, late; light red; sub-acid and good; tree robust; a valuable sort.

May Duke. Dark red; large, tender, rich, sub acid; one of the best.

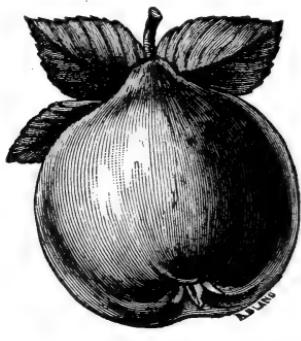
Montmorency. Very large; bright red; tender, juicy; good.

Reine Hortense. A large, bright red French Cherry; juicy and almost sweet; delightful.

Royal Duke. Large to very large; one of the best Cherries of its class in color, size and flavor; ripens after May Duke.

QUINCES.

The Quince is indispensable to the fruit garden, no matter how limited in extent. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of Quinces to four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor. It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.



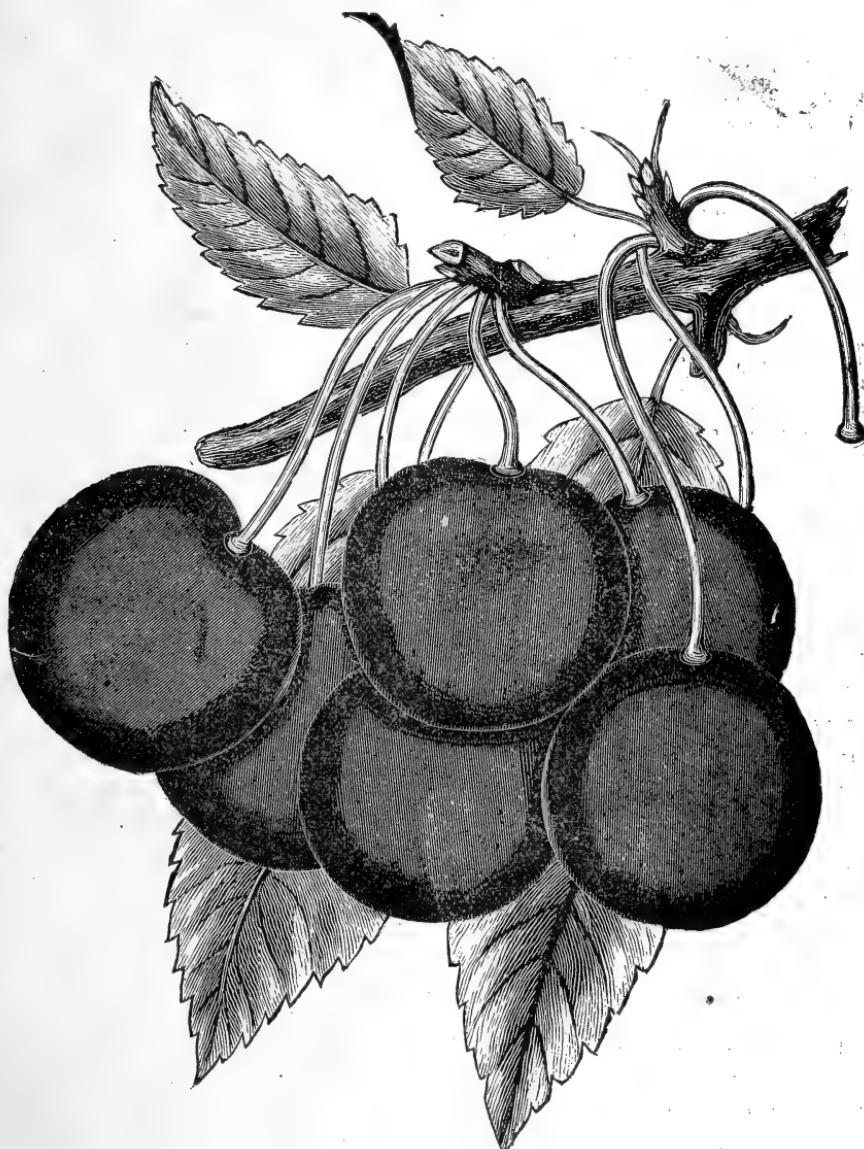
Angers. Large, pear shaped; very good; thrifty grower.

Champion. Fruit very large, fair and handsome; tree very handsome, surpassing any other variety in this respect; bears abundantly while young; flesh cooks as tender as the Apple, and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite Quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked; the most valuable of all.

Chinese. A most extraordinary fruit, of immense size, often weighing from two to two and a half pounds; growth rapid and distinct.

Orange. Very large; of a rich golden yellow; most esteemed for preserving.

Make selection of Varieties wanted and forward me for Prices.



LOUISIANA IRON CLAD.

Plant Fruit Trees, the best heritage for your children.

FIGS.

Fig trees succeed best on well drained, very rich land. Fresh Figs are everywhere a favorite dish for dessert. They make a delicious preserve, and no fruit is superior to them in a dried state.

Adriatic. One of the most delicious of all Figs; medium size; rich, sweet, fragrant, and exceedingly thin skinned; often bears the first or second year from the nursery.

Brunswick. Very large; violet; good and productive; hardy.

Black Ischia. Medium; blue black; good; very sweet; prolific and hardy.

Black California. Very large; dark purple; fine; bears first year; new.

Brown Turkey. Medium to large; brown; very sweet, delicious; hardy and reliable.

Celestial. Small; pale violet; very sweet; prolific and hardy.

Early Violet. Brownish purple; very hardy and early.

Green Ischia. Green, with crimson pulp; very good and prolific; extra large.

Large Blue. Large, oblong; bluish purple.

Lemon. Large, yellow, sweet and good.

Mandana. Extremely large; violet or purple; continues in bearing until frost; sometimes called Everbearing; when the winter is severe this variety dies down, but sprouts up in spring; makes a rapid growth of five to seven feet, and produces a fine crop of late Figs.

White Genoa. Large; yellowish white; skin thin; flesh amber color and of most delicious flavor; very choice; this is the finest for drying.

White Marseilles. Very large; white; deep red flesh; magnificent.

White Ischia. Fruit large; white pulp; purple and well flavored; leaves large and not much divided.

THE POMEGRANATE.

Quite hardy in all the Gulf States; very graceful as a large shrub or tree in form and foliage, and produces a great profusion of strikingly brilliant and lovely scarlet flowers. The fruit is exceedingly attractive, and when in perfection possesses a fresh crispness, delicacy, sprightliness of flavor almost unrivaled among fruits. This fruit deserves cultivation.

Sour. The most hardy variety; fruit large and handsome; used in compounding a cool drink.

Sweet. Fruit pleasantly flavored; sub-acid; one of the kinds in general cultivation.

MULBERRIES.

But few know the value of this wonderful, prolific fruit. For poultry and swine there seems to be nothing better. Many farmers who have them in bearing claim that one tree is worth a barrel of corn.

Jacob Astor sold Apples on New York streets.

each year. Large orchards are being planted. The tree commences bearing very young. By fourth year they are in full bearing. They commence to drop their fruit in May and continue several months. They should be on every man's farm. No one who is acquainted with them can afford to be without them.



DOWNING'S EVERBEARING.

Black English. Fruit large, but not so long a bearer as Hicks'.

Downing's Everbearing. Tree vigorous, continuing in bearing a long time; flesh juicy, rich, sugary, with a sprightly vinous flavor.

Hicks'. Wonderfully prolific; fruit sweet; produced during four months; excellent for poultry and hogs.

Russian Mulberry. Fruit small and of poor quality; bears early and productive; only valuable for Northern latitudes, where the everbearing varieties cannot withstand the cold.

Stubbs. A new variety, producing very large fruit of excellent quality.

White. Fruit very good, though not equal to the black sorts.

GRAPES.

Fruits are nature's great remedies, and among them all the Grape has from time immemorial been the most powerful, as it is the most delicious. A liberal use of this regal fruit will make the human race wise, better, healthier and handsomer. I fail to see how a man with a square yard of soil can be said to have done his duty if he neglects to place the fruit of the vine within the reach of those committed to his care and protection.

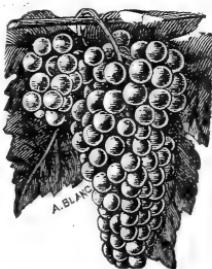
There is probably no branch of horticulture at the present time in the United States which is receiving so much attention as the cultiva-

Plant a few Grape Vines and be Happy.

tion of Native Grapes, and the past few years have proven that in no portion of it can Grapes be more successfully grown than in Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.

Plant in rows eight to ten feet apart and six to eight feet in the row. Dig holes amply large to give plenty of room to spread out the roots of the plants, after trimming them, and fill in after planting with fine surface soil mixed with a little ground bone; or, put some broken bones in the bottom of the hole; press the earth firmly around the plants. Keep old wood trimmed off, growing fruit on new canes only. Any pruning that will admit sun and air to the fruit will insure a crop.

We now present the following Select List, every variety of which succeeds to perfection with us, and all can be confidently recommended for general culture in the South:



Champion. One of the earliest of American Grapes, and on that account has brought good prices in near-by markets, but it is too tender and perishable for long shipment; bunches medium; berries medium, round, blue black; quality fair; vine healthy and vigorous. **Clinton.** Bunches medium; berries above medium; black, vinous and very refreshing; ripe 20th July; a most profuse bearer, and free from rot; makes a delicious claret wine.

Concord. Bunches large and heavy shouldered; berries very large; blue black with bloom; skin thin, pulp dissolving, juicy; vigorous grower and never failing bearer; very popular; one of the best; ripe 10th to 15th July.

Catawba. Bunches and berries large, deep red, with lilac bloom; juicy, vinous and musky flavor.

Delaware. Bunches medium; berries small, of a beautiful pink color with a

lilac bloom; very translucent, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor; middle of July; most delicious of all native Grapes, and should be in every collection.

Duchess. Bunch medium to large, often eight inches long, handsomely shaped, shouldered compact; berry medium, round, of a greenish white in color, and clings to the stalk with great tenacity; skin thin, translucent and very firm; flesh tender, without pulp, and in flavor will rank as best; ripens between the Delaware and Concord.

Elvira. Pale green, skin thin, sweet and juicy, reliable.

Golden Pocklington. Vine vigorous, hardy and productive; bunch and berry of good size; color a light lemon yellow; flesh moderately tender, sweet, with a peculiar aromatic flavor; the great vigor and hardiness of the vine, with the beauty and size of the clus-

Plant Trees, they grow while you sleep.

ters, places this in the front rank of white Grapes; ripens with Concord.

Hartford Prolific. Bunch and berry large, color bluish black, flesh sweet and musky, vigorous and exceedingly prolific, last of June.

Herbemont. A vigorous grower and good bearer; bunch large, loose; ber-

ries small; blue bloom, sweet, well flavored and vinous; a delicious Grape. *Ives' Seedling.* A Grape extensively cultivated for wine; bunch medium to large, compact; berry medium, black, juicy, sweet and vinous, with considerable pulp; 1st July.



EMPIRE STATE.

Empire State. A purely native variety, remarkably strong grower, foliage resists mildew, extremely hardy and very productive, fruit ripens early, of best quality, hangs firmly on the stem; continues a long time on vine, remarkably good keeper.

Martha. A seedling from the Concord, which it resembles in growth and hardness; flesh white, juicy, sweet and sprightly; ripe 15th July.

Moore's Early. Very early, ripening twenty days before Concord; vine exceedingly hardy and exempt from mildew or disease; bunch and berry large, with a heavy blue bloom.

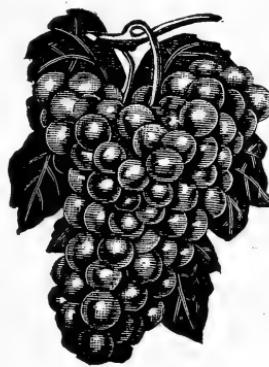
Moore's Diamond. Large, greenish white, juicy, little pulp and of very good quality; for the past three years this variety has yielded abundantly; fruit perfect and showy; it begins to ripen very early in July.

Norton's Virginia. Berry small, blue black, vinous, sweet; juice red; an excellent red wine Grape.

Prentiss. A seedling of the Isabella; bunches large and often shouldered; compact; berry medium, yellowish green, sometimes with rosy tint on side next to sun; skin thin, but very firm; flesh tender, sweet, melting, juicy, with a very pleasant musky aroma; one of the most promising new sorts.

Perkins. Bunch medium; compact; berry medium, oblong, whitish green,

with tinge of red and a white bloom when fully ripe; quality good; a strong grower; early.



NIAGARA.

Niagara. This new white Grape is justly regarded as one of the very best known, very fine quality for a table Grape; very prolific, hardy and fine flavor.

Triumph. Bunch and berry very large; pale green to golden yellow; one of the most promising new white Grapes now grown.

Worden. Bunch large, shouldered; berry large, black; skin thin; flesh sweet; a seedling of Concord, which it much resembles, except that it is distinct in quality; regarded as a better grape, and a few days earlier.

Special inducements to offer this season.

Hybrid Varieties.

Agawam. (Rogers' No. 15.) Bunch and berry large; skin thick, brownish red or maroon; flesh tender and juicy; flavor very rich, with a delightful aroma; a superior Grape; vigorous and productive.

Coethe. (Rogers' No. 1.) Bunch medium; berry very large, pale red, with beautiful bloom when fully ripe; tender pulp; very juicy, sweet, with a rich, high, peculiar aromatic flavor; makes a delicious white wine; ripens late.

Salem. (Rogers' No. 22.) This is regarded as the best of Mr. Rogers' Hybrids; bunch large and compact; berry

large, of a light chestnut or Catawba color; thick skinned; perfectly free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor; as early as Delaware or Hartford, having never failed to ripen in the most unfavorable seasons for the past six years; vine hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive.

Wilder. (Rogers' No. 4.) Healthy, strong, and of excellent quality; also very productive; bunch heavy shouldered, often weighing a pound; berry large, tender pulp, juicy, sweet; very reliable.

Bullace or Muscadine Type.

Flowers. Bunches composed of from fifteen to twenty-five berries, which are of dark black and of sweet vinous flavor; matures end of September to end of October, or from four to six weeks later than the Scuppernong.

Scuppernong. (White.) Bunches seldom ever composed of more than eight or ten berries; berries very large, round, of a bronze color when fully ripe; skin thick, flesh pulpy, vinous, sweet, with a peculiar musky aroma, exceedingly pleasant and refreshing; vine is free from all diseases and attacks of insects, and fruit has never been known to decay before maturity;

a certain crop may be had annually; makes a very good sweet wine resembling Muscat, and when properly manipulated produces an excellent sparkling wine; the Scuppernong should be planted about thirty feet apart each way.

Thomas. Bunches from six to ten berries; berries slightly oblong, large, of a slight violet color, quite transparent; pulp tender, sweet, of a peculiar vinous flavor; quality superior to any of the type; maturity middle to end of August; has but little musky aroma, and makes a superior red wine.

STRAWBERRIES.

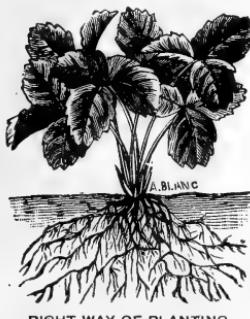
Ripe, blushing Strawberries, served with sugar and cream, are certainly Arcadian dainties, with a true paradisiacal flavor, and they are so easily grown that the poorest owner of a few feet of ground may have them in abundance. Considering the small outlay of money and labor necessary to secure this fine fruit, it is astonishing how few of our gardens have even enough for the use of the family.

The profits which result from its cultivation, when properly conducted, as a market fruit, is enough to satisfy the highest expectations.

The best soil for the Strawberry is deep, rich loam. If the soil is thin it should be enriched before putting out the plants, by a heavy ap-

"Fine Fruit is the Flower of Commodities."—Chas. Downing.

plication of strong manure, dug in deeply. Any dead or decaying part of the top should be removed and the roots cut off one-third their length. Spread the roots properly, pack the soil around them firmly, and leave the crown of the plant uncovered. Clip off runners, and keep the soil mellow and free from grass. A top dressing applied late in Fall, of leaves, oak ashes, or any good compost, will greatly promote the growth and vigor of the plants, as well as the size and quality of the fruit the ensuing season.



RIGHT WAY OF PLANTING.

It will be found advisable to confine plants to rows, where, being exposed to the sun and air, the fruit will always be larger and finer, and higher flavored than when grown in crowded beds.

For garden culture, set in rows two feet apart, the plants from twelve to fifteen inches; for field culture three feet apart—plants same distance in the row.

In my list those marked (*p*) are Pistillate or imperfect flowering varieties, and must have some Staminate (*s*) variety planted every third or fourth row to make them fruit properly.

Captain Jack (*s*). A comparatively new variety of very great promise; large, deep red, high flavor and productive.

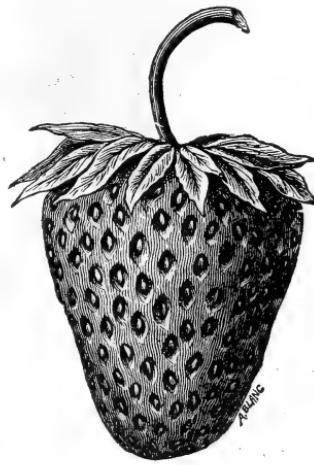
Crescent (*p*). A very large and beautiful berry, commencing to ripen with Wilson's Albany and continuing to fruit longer; it is astonishing in its productiveness, yielding, it is claimed, ten thousand quarts to the acre; plants are wonderful in growth, taking entire possession of the ground, to the exclusion of weeds and grass.

Charles Downing (*s*). A general favorite, succeeding everywhere, under all systems of culture; medium to large; bright crimson; moderately firm, and of superior quality; one of the best for home use.

Cloud's Seedling (*p*). Very early; of good quality; great beauty of color and regularity of form; vigorous and productive.

Crystal City (*s*). One of the earliest; good size and color; firm, and of an excellent quality.

Gardener (*s*). A splendid berry; large; good color; firm, with a superior aromatic flavor; perfect flowering.



HOFFMAN.

Hoffman (*s*). Large to very large; ripens earliest of all berries; colors evenly and carries well; quality very good; very vigorous, and stands the summer well; we consider this the most profit-

Cultivate sympathy, contentment, cheerfulness and Strawberries.

Wilson's Albany (s). Very large, high flavored, very prolific, no berry combines more qualities, it is as yet unequalled as a market variety, and succeeds well wherever cultivated.

able early variety for this section; this year the first fruit began to mature two weeks ahead of Wilson's.

Iron Clad (s). Berry medium; resembles Wilson's; firm and of good quality.



WILSON'S ALBANY.

Kentucky (s). Fruit large; bright scarlet; flesh white, firm, juicy, sweet and of excellent quality; plant strong, vigorous and productive; in demand when known in market.

Jessie (s). This variety comes with a record unequalled in point of perfection in growth, vigor and health of plant; berry large size, beautiful color, excellent quality, both for table and shipping, and its great productiveness leaves it without a rival; it has a perfect blossom, the fruit is very large, of regular form, with rare exceptions.

Jewel. Pistillate, and requires being

planted near another to be fruitful; comes from Connecticut, where it is the largest and one of the best new Strawberries grown.

James Vick (s). Origin, Missouri; an exceedingly vigorous grower; foliage very healthy and of a peculiar dark or blue green color; very distinct, perfect blossom; of very fine flavor and very firm; color bright, and of a handsome appearance; those who have fruited it largely say it is very productive and a superior shipping berry; fruit medium size and very uniform.

Michel's Early (s). This is an early

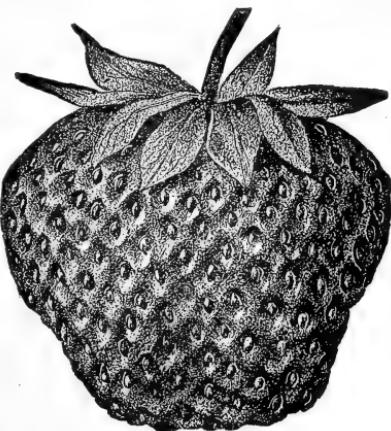
Don't fail to give us your Order.

berry, ripening from a week to ten days earlier than the Crescent; the berries are bright scarlet, conical in shape, regular, of excellent quality; it resists frost or drouth on account of its strong constitution; is also free from rust; this plant has so much pollen that it is one of the best berries to fertilize all pistillate sorts; especially prolific in the South.

Pearl (s). Plant a good strong grower, with healthy foliage, abundant bearer, producing berries of good size, color and fine flavor.

Sharpless (s). Among the new kinds we think nothing can be compared with this; fruit large to very large, an average specimen measuring one and a half inches in diameter; color clear bright red with a shining surface; flesh firm, sweet, with a delicate aroma the Sharpless is considered by many to be

superior to any Strawberry now in cultivation.



SHARPLESS.

RASPBERRIES.

This fruit comes in just after Strawberries, and when properly cultivated is quite prolific. Plant on strong soil, manure freely, cultivate, mulch heavily. Pinch off canes when three feet high, tie up, and cut out old wood each year.



JAPANESE WINE BERRY.

Japanese Raspberry (*Wine Berry*). Berry round, deep red, glossy, hand-

some, of medium size, and fairly firm; borne in large clusters, and each berry at first tightly enveloped by the large calyx, forming a sort of burr, which is covered with purplish red hairs; these gradually open and turn back, exposing the fruit; the canes are covered with purplish red hairs, which extend along the stem to its extremity; the leaves are large, green above and silver gray beneath.

Cuthbert (the queen of the market). Large, conical; deep, rich crimson; firm, of excellent quality; a vigorous grower; hardy.

Gregg. Berries very large and delicious, canes vigorous and enormously productive.

Mammoth Cluster. Bush very rank, fruit extra large, produced in great abundance; fruit black.

Turner, or Southern Thornless. Large, red, very productive; has made one hundred and fifty bushels per acre; hardy and of finest quality.

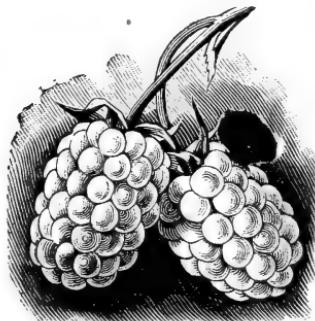
Look at the large list of Roses to select from.



TURNER, OR SOUTHERN THORLESS.

BLACKBERRIES.

Persons unacquainted with the finest varieties of Blackberries can have little conception of their superiority in size, quality and productiveness, as compared with the common wild ones so generally met with, but they are now largely grown, and profitably so, as a market fruit.



CRYSTAL WHITE.

Lawton. The well known market variety; fruit large; productive; late.

Snyder. A marvel for productiveness; fruit medium size, sweet and melting to the core; the hardiest and most productive.

Wilson Early. Good market variety; berry very large, sweet, good; it is a prolific bearer; early.

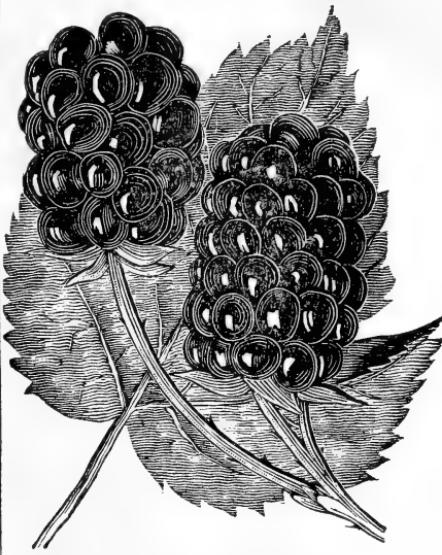
Kittatinney. Fruit large, sweet and luscious; ripens early and continues four or five weeks; exceedingly valuable.

Don't you prefer fresh acclimated Trees?



LAWTON.

Lucretia Dewberry. This is the best of all Dewberries; ripens before any Blackberry; fruit large and handsome, of a shining jet black, and of first quality.



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

NUT BEARING TREES.

Nut culture is an industry that until recent years has received but little attention. The large returns from individual trees, and the immense profits from established orchards, have stimulated the interest, and our foremost enterprising fruit growers are planting Nut Trees largely for market purposes. If the average farmer would devote ten to twenty acres to Nut culture, giving proper attention to it, he would achieve independence in a few years. It was a wise man who said, "Plant a tree; it will be growing while you're sleeping." A few days devoted to planting Nut Trees would, in time, add many a dollar in value to the farms of our country. All know the certainty of the common Walnut and Hickory, and soil where the Hickory grows is suitable to Pecans, but trees grown in rich alluvial soils produce larger crops. We can grow the improved varieties of Nut Trees which come into bearing at the age of three and four years, with the same success. I would like to urge the importance of planting Nut Trees to every patron I have.

"O for a spot where Summer smiles and Flowers perennial bloom,"



WILSON EARLY (Blackberries).

Chestnut.

American Sweet. The well known Chestnut of the forest, for sweetness and quality unsurpassed.

Spanish Chestnut. A handsome, round headed tree, of rapid, spreading growth, that yields abundantly of large nuts of good quality, hence a desirable ornamental tree or profitable for market.

Japan Mammoth Chestnut. The largest and sweetest of all Chestnuts, and superior in every respect; trees commence bearing when three to four years old; extra hardy and productive.



AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT.

"Of all the Flowers, me thinks the Rose is best."—Shakespeare.

Almonds.

Princesse and Sultana. Both are prolific, soft shelled and very good; these are the varieties mostly cultivated in

Europe, and produce the bulk of the Almonds of commerce.

Filbert (Hazelnut).

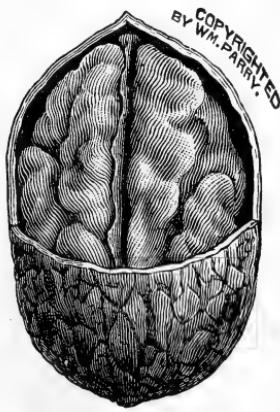
These nuts are of easy culture. Tree is dwarfy, hardy, and good cropper. Every one should have Filberts.

Walnuts.

English Walnut. Not only are the thin shelled nuts prized highly by all, but from this tree is obtained the beautiful "French curled" Walnut lumber, so extensively used in the manufacture of fine furniture. Unlike our American varieties, the nuts fall from the husk when ripe; the tree is of lofty growth, hardy and productive.

Paper Shell Walnut. Originated in California; trees commence bearing when only five or six years old, and bear full crops every year. Tree handsome, upright grower, does not start to grow or bloom as early by ten days as other varieties, hence escapes late frost; the shell can be easily broken by the hand.

White Walnut, or American Butternut. Wood white; tree handsome; peculiar shaped nuts.



ENGLISH WALNUT.

Pecans.

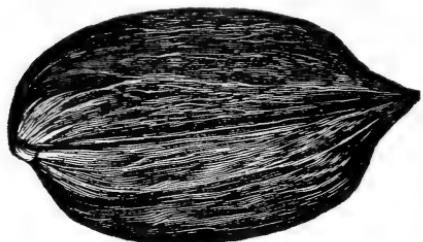
The Pecan grows finely throughout the South, some of the oldest and most profitable groves being in the Gulf region of the lower South.

They come into bearing in eight or ten years, after which they yield abundantly. It is most preferable to set one or two year old trees, though I have successfully transplanted large trees.

The prejudice against cutting the tap root of the Pecan is without foundation. The absurd claim that cutting the tap root in transplanting the small tree injures its subsequent bearing qualities is abundantly refuted by the many thousands of transplanted trees, now bearing heavily. It is also untrue that it is more difficult to make trees live where the tap root has been cut in digging. When planted, they at

"Flowers are the Poetry of Nature."

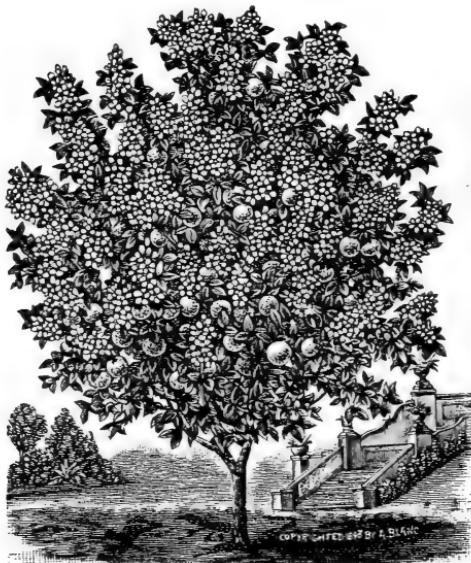
once throw out another tap root. The real secret in transplanting without loss lies in cutting the top back heavily.



PAPER SHELL.

Paper Shell. Produces a very large nut of fine quality; shell very thin, as name indicates; our seedling trees are grown from the finest selected seed from both Louisiana and Texas.

ORANGES.



TRIFOLIATE ORANGE.

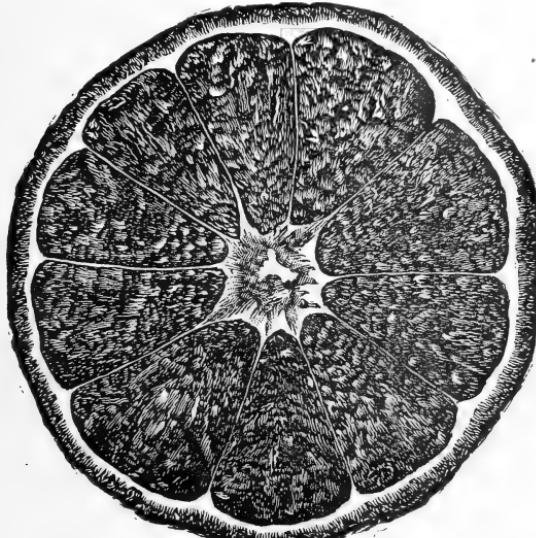
The Trifoliate Orange (*Citrus Trifoliata*). A New Hardy Orange. This is the most hardy of the Orange family, and will stand our climate with no protection. You can have an Orange tree growing, blooming and fruiting on your lawn or yard. It is a dwarf, of a low, symmetrical growth, with beauti-

ful trifoliate, glossy green leaves, and an abundance of large, white, sweet scented blossoms, larger and finer than any other variety of Orange blossoms, and borne almost continually. The fruit is small, bright orange red in color, having a peculiar flavor, of no value for eating, though it may prove

Good Trees always pay—poor never do.

useful in making a lemonade, as the fruit is as acid as a lime. The fine appearance of the plant, with its constant habit of blooming, and showy fruit, combine to make a plant of peculiar value and beauty. It is a conspicuous and attractive object in any shrubbery or pleasure ground, pot or tub, and is best suited for open ground culture, as it is deciduous and drops its leaves in the fall, and cannot be induced to make much growth in winter, even in a greenhouse, though it will not drop its leaves if kept from frost.

It blooms very profusely in spring and early summer, but after the fruit begins to form, blossoms are not plentiful. Our cut represents a young tree, about four feet high, as it appears when in bloom and when in fruit, but the flowers and fruit do not appear together to the extent there shown. The fragrance produced by a tree in bloom can be appreciated only by those who are familiar with the delicious perfume of the orange blossom. We predict for this tree a great future. It makes a handsome hedge.



CROSS-SECTION SATSUMA ORANGE.

Satsuma or *Oonshiu*. A seedless variety of the Mandarin or Kid Glove class, of dwarf habit, and has withstood a cold of twenty degrees below freezing; plants are all grafted upon *Citrus Tri-foliata*, and may be said to be hardy in this latitude.

Kin-Kan or *Kum Kwat*. The plant is

of dwarf growth, seldom exceeding six to eight feet, and very compact; fruit about the size of a small plum; rind sweet, juice acid; it can be eaten whole and is very refreshing; excellent preserves are made from this variety; exceedingly productive, and an excellent plant for growing in pots.

ASPARAGUS.

This earliest and finest of Spring vegetables should be more cultivated. To prepare a bed, dig the ground deep, incorporating large
Fruit culture is healthful, easy and profitable.

quantities of well decomposed manure; plant the roots about three inches deep, in rows eighteen inches apart, and one foot apart in the rows. The best surface manure is salt.

Conover's Colossal. A new sort; very large size, and of excellent quality.

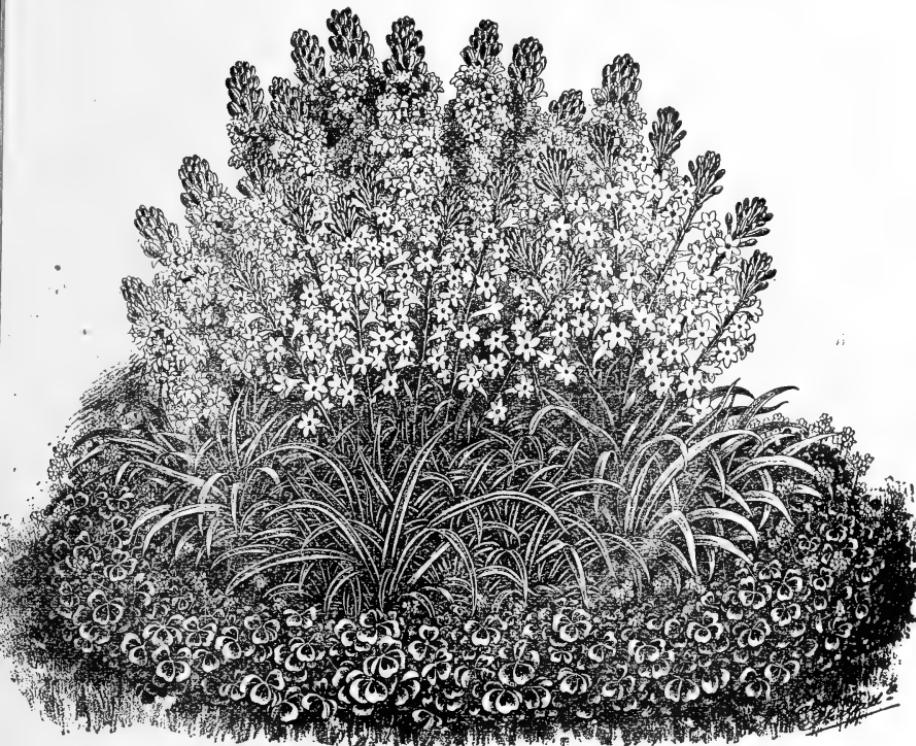
RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits of the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep.

Linnæus. Large, early, tender and fine; the very best of all.



Ornamental Department.



TUBEROSES.

Nothing adds more to the comfort of life than a pleasing home landscape to delight the eye and gratify the aesthetic taste. In this genial Southern clime nature responds quickly and generously to the hand of art. With extensive grounds is afforded a limitless field for artistic creation. The humble cottager, by a little effort and trifling outlay, can environ his abiding place with perennial loveliness.

There is no greater refining influence in nature than that imparted in the cultivation of the beautiful in the tree, shrub and flower.

Send list wanted to me, for prices.

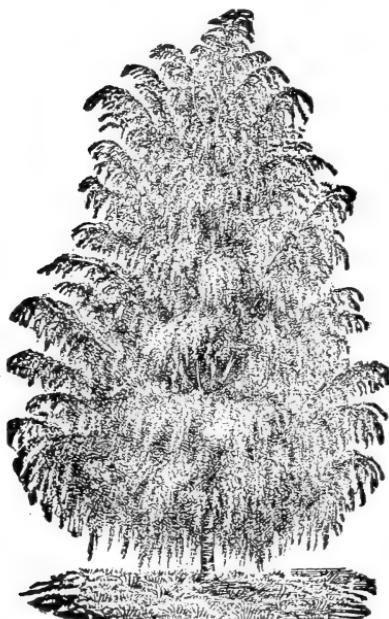
The hearts of the children are more closely bound to the sweet and pure ties of home if that home is embowered with leafy surroundings and fragrant flowers.

These improvements greatly enhance the value of property. To illustrate, I call to mind a circumstance of a residence purchased by a gentleman in one of our Northern cities. In referring to the purchase price, he said: "I paid \$7,000 more for this place than I would have, on account of those two gigantic evergreens."

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS.

Althea (Rose of Sharon). One of the most showy and beautiful flowering shrubs; flowers are of large size, very double, and full of various brilliant and striking colors—white, pink, purple, blue, red, violet and variegated; deserves to be more extensively cultivated, as they bloom in the greatest profusion during three months.

Almond (Double Flowering Pink). Flowers like small Roses.



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

Betula (Cut Leaved Weeping Birch). This noble tree is not only the most popular of the weeping trees, but it is decidedly the best; its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping branches, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree; it thrives in any soil, and is very hardy, needing no protection; as single specimens on the lawn or employed as avenue trees, they are very imposing and handsome; if one ornamental tree only, plant the Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch.

Betula Alba (European White Birch). Rapid growth, spray-like branches, and white bark; effective in landscape, especially in winter.

Calycanthus Floridus (Sweet-scented Shrub). Hardy; leaves large and glossy; flowers double and chocolate-colored, with a rich, quaint fragrance.

Catalpa. A successful broad leaf tree of very rapid growth.

Almond. White, double flowering; an exquisite shrub, covered in early spring with a profusion of snow white flowers.

Deutzia (Crenata Fl. Pl.). One of the most charming shrubs in cultivation; flowers very double, bell-shaped, white, tinged with rose.

Deutzia Rough-Leaved Scabra. Flowers white, profuse; very beautiful.

Deutzia Fortunii. Flowers snow white, of great beauty: single.

Forsythia (Golden Bell). Shrubs with deep green leaves and bright yellow flowers all along the slender stems; very early flowering.

Let no home be without an Orchard.

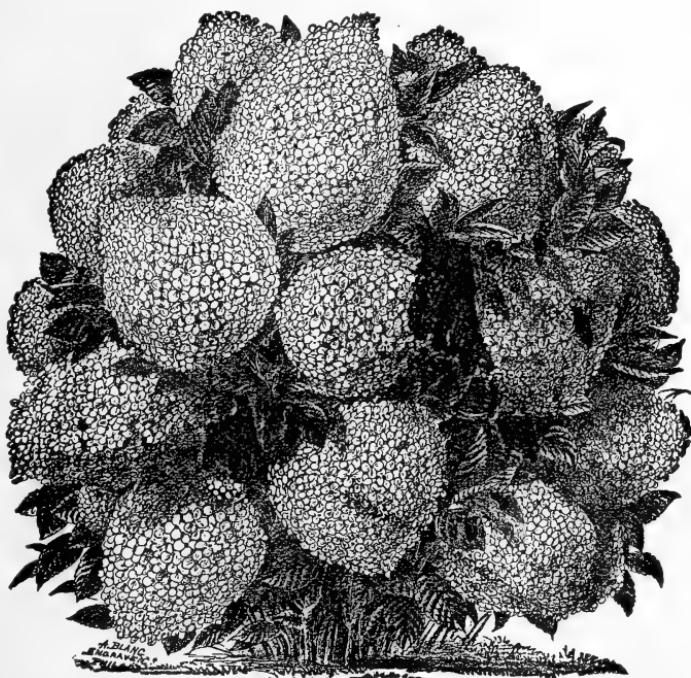
Sorbus Aucuparia (European Mountain Ash). A fine hardy tree with erect stem, and orbicular head; bark smooth gray, foliage pinnate and forming a delicate spray; covered in autumn with large drooping clusters of bright scarlet berries, which produce a showy and highly ornamental effect; reaches a height of twenty-five to forty feet.

Ulmus (Elm Camperdown). Its vigorous, irregular branches, which have a uniform weeping habit, overlap so reg-

ularly that a compact, roof-like head is formed; leaves are large, glossy, dark green; a strong, vigorous grower.

Gingko. A remarkable tree from Japan, combining in its habits characteristics of the conifer and deciduous tree; the tree is of medium size, of rapid growth, with beautiful fern-like foliage; rare and elegant.

Hydrangea. Large, deep green foliage; globular heads of rose colored flowers; fine for growing in boxes.



HYDRANGEA GRANDIFLORA.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora. Flower-heads enormous, pure white, borne in great profusion and turning to pink and remaining in perfection until late in the fall; one of the best hardy shrubs.

Honeysuckle (Upright). White Tartarian; flowers pure white; very fragrant. *Honeysuckle*. Pink Tartarian; similar to above, except flowers are pink.

Lagerstroemia (Crape Myrtle). A very handsome shrub, hardy, flowers very

freely, almost concealing the plant with its beautiful fringed pink blossoms.

Lagerstroemia Indica Alba. White; a beautiful shrub; striking and showy.

Syringa (Lilac). Large growing shrubs; large, green, attractive foliage; clusters of flowers in spring and early summer.

Lilac. Purple, very fragrant, and one of the best.

Homer was the son of a small farmer.

Lilac (White). Flowers pure white; fragrant; beautiful.

Lilac Grandiflora. Very large, bright purple flowers.

Liriodendron Tulipifera (Tulip Tree). A tall, broad and pyramidal tree; grows rapidly, but requires to be transplanted small; its foliage is clean, with a charming light green and very distinctive tint; its flowers are like an orange and green tulip; it is well adapted for avenues, and its shaft is as regular as the column of a Grecian temple.

Mountain Ash (European). A beautiful symmetrical tree, of rapid, upright growth; showy white flowers in May, and superb clusters of scarlet berries in autumn and winter.

Weeping Mountain Ash. A desirable and striking tree with straggling weeping head, producing white flowers, followed by showy orange colored berries; those who delight in weeping trees would be much pleased with this addition.

Magnolia Acuminata. A beautiful pyramidal tree, attaining a height of from fifty to eighty feet; has bluish green leaves six to nine inches long.

Maple (Silver Leaved). The great timber and shade Maple; growth very rapid.

Peach (Double Flowering). Highly ornamental, and very showy in spring, covered with rose colored flowers like small roses.

Peach (Double Flowering). White; double like a rose.

Privet (California). Decidedly the finest and best of all plants for forming an ornamental hedge, its foliage being so abundant as to produce a wall of the deepest, richest green imaginable; it is practically evergreen, although deciduous, strictly speaking; it possesses the great merit of producing a hedge at once, instead of two or three years to become established, as with Osage Orange and many others; it is easily and quickly pruned, and, being without thorns, is a pleasant task; we have an immense stock of extra fine plants of this justly popular Hedge Plant.

Privet (Golden Leaved). Same as the above, with golden variegated leaves.

Privet (Silver Leaved). Same as the above, with silver variegated leaves.

Purple Fringe (Smoke Tree). A tall growing shrub, producing curious, hair-like flowers, resembling mist.

Populus (Carolina Poplar). A vigorous native tree of wonderfully rapid growth, with angular branches and glossy serrate leaves; this is perhaps the largest of all native Poplars, often attaining a height of eighty feet or more, and makes a lawn tree of noble proportions; it is also very valuable for street planting, as it is free from attacks of insects and is not affected by gas.



POPLAR, LOMBARDY.

Poplar (Lombardy). Well known and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth, and tall, spiral form; attains a height of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet.

Poplar (Abele). Leaves green above, and white as snow beneath; body of tree white, exceedingly ornamental.

Silver Leaf Poplar. Leaves a bluish green on the upper side, a clear, dazzling white on the under side of the leaves; when the leaves are stirred by

the breeze, the tree presents the appearance of being full of large white flowers; sprouts from the roots, and therefore requires to be kept succored.

Pyrus Japonica (Japan Quince). A popular and very valuable showy shrub; they are hardy and enduring, and form a beautiful bush or hedge; the prevailing and most desirable color, we think, is the deep crimson; blossoms early in spring, and produces considerable fruit, which increases its value as an ornament.

Prunus Pissardi. A splendid novelty from Persia; it is a perfectly hardy, small sized tree or shrub of elegant appearance; the bark and leaves are of a rich purple, gorgeous to behold, retaining their bright color through the entire season; the ends of the growing shoots are brilliant red; it produces fair fruit, which is also purple, and is used for pickling; there is no more striking shrub in the entire collection.

Acer (Silver Leaf or Soft Maple). Most rapid growth of the Maples; leaves bright green above and silvery white beneath; tree very hardy and easily transplanted.

Sugar or Rock Maple. A most beautiful and ornamental tree; of pyramidal form.

Elder or Ash-Leaved Maple. Growth rapid, especially while young; form irregular and spreading; foliage smaller than some other Maples, and light

green; bark greenish yellow on young wood; easily transplanted; a good shade tree, attractive, and, if pruned, valuable.

Weir's Cut-Leaved Maple. A variety of the Silver Maple, with slender, drooping shoots, and of a very graceful habit; the leaves are deeply and delicately cut, which makes it a beautiful tree for the lawn or park; it is a rapid grower, and should be kept cut back considerably, so that you may have a shapely and attractive tree; suitable for the lawn.

Snow Ball. A magnificent and favorite shrub; has large, globular heads of white flowers in spring.

Japan Snow Ball. From North China; has very rich, deep green foliage of handsome form and beautiful globular heads, of pure white flowers, quite distinct from those of the above sort; a very desirable shrub.

Spirea. A very hardy, popular family of shrubs, of easy cultivation.

Spirea (Billardii). Rose colored; blooms nearly all summer.

Spirea (White). Large, round clusters of white flowers in May.

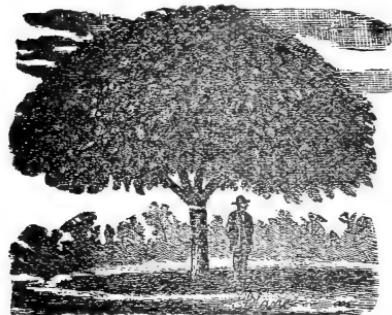
Weigeilas. One of the most desirable of our hardy shrubs, and in extensive lawn decorations are always used; the class are hardy, strong growers, and profuse in bloom; the flowers are large, trumpet shaped, with a variety of color.



WEIGEILA ROSEA.

Weigeila Rosea. This is one of the most charming shrubs in cultivation; it cannot be too highly recommended; the flowers are large and of a deep rose color, and are borne in great profusion.

Weigeila (Alba). Flowers pure white, retaining their purity during the entire flowering; foliage large, habit vigorous; a very profuse bloomer.



TEXAS UMBRELLA CHINA.

Texas Umbrella China. A sub-variety of the China Tree; it assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella, and of unique appearance.

Sycamore. A strong, rapid grower; foliage deep green; large, produces a fine effect with other trees.

Sterculia Plantanifolia (Japan Varnish). A very desirable shade tree of rapid growth; bark very smooth, bright green; leaves immense; quite a novelty.

Weeping Willow 'Common'. Very handsome; admired everywhere.

Weeping Willow (Golden). Rapid, stately growth; valuable and ornamental.

Weeping Willow (Annularis or Ring Leaved). Of rapid growth, erect and with leaves singularly curled like a ring.

Coniferous Evergreens.

Arbor Vitæ. There are two types of this genus, that of the Western Hemisphere being called *Thuja*, and of the Eastern, *Biota*.

American (*Thuja Accidentalis*). The common White Cedar; grows fifty feet or more; branches from the ground; bears pruning well; adapted for hedges.

Globe (*T. Globosa*). This is a dwarf growing kind; globular in shape; very dense and pretty.

Siberian (*T. Sibirica*). A very compact, pyramidal grower; good as a specimen or for hedges.

Hovey's Hoveyii. Slow growth; pyramidal form; golden green tinge.

Thuya Gigantea or *Lobbii*. From California; rapid growth; deep green foliage; an excellent variety.

Pyramidal (*T. Pyramidalis*). Very narrow, column-like variety, with distinct light green foliage.

Biota—*The Eastern Arbor Vitæ* (Chi-

nese, *B. Orientalis*). This is a small-growing tree, with upright branches and good habit.

Compact (*B. Compacta*). A variety of the above, but more dwarfish and compact; from Japan.

Golden (*B. Aurea*). Now well known for its beautiful habit, and the fine golden tint of its foliage.

Always Golden (*Biota Semper Aurea*). A beautiful variety, more golden than *Aurea*; it retains its bright golden hue longer.

Cupressus (The Cypress). Of this section we grow many varieties, which are remarkably well adapted to the middle and sub-tropical sections of the South; all are graceful trees, varying in habit of growth, from feathery, drooping branches to others of a more erect and formal shape; we cannot too highly recommend these beautiful trees.

Lawsoniana. Fine, compact habit, foliage feathery; varies from a vivid green

Friend, read carefully and make a selection.

to a silvery tint, according to sub-varieties; it sports from seed.

Lawsoniana Aurea. Compact growth; golden hue.

Lawsoniana Alba Spica. A new sub-variety of above, with ends of branches tipped silver; of dwarf habit.

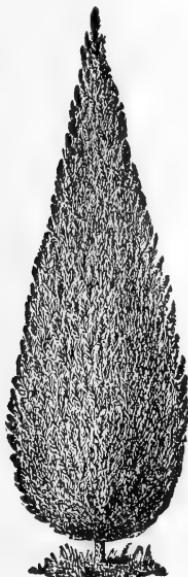
Cupressus Erecta. Of very compact and

shaft-like habit; forms a main stem, from which very short and small branches grow upward, close to the main body of the tree.

Cupressus Pyramidalis. Pyramidal habit; a rapid grower, and of more open growth than *Erecta*.

Juniperus (The Juniper Tree).

This genus includes a number of trees, some of which are known as Cedars. The leaves are awl-shaped, and set in whorls.



IRISH JUNIPER.

Juniperus (Communis Hibernica). Elegant form, cone shaped; compact; an excellent color; sometimes attains the height of fifteen feet.

Juniperus (Communis Suecica, Sweedish). Similar to the Irish, though not so erect, with yellowish green foliage, of somewhat lighter color than the preceding, forming a beautiful pyramidal small tree.

Juniperus (Sinensis Variegata). Foliage beautiful glaucous green, regularly interspersed with branchlets of a golden tint.

Juniperus (Prostrata, Prostrate J). A prostrate shrub, trailing along the ground, and not rising more than six or eight inches high, but spreading over a large space; leaves dull, shining green; very choice for rock work and side hills.

Juniperus (Virginiana, Red Cedar). Medium growth; tapering, symmetrical form; bright rich green, compact foliage; a valuable ornamental tree.

Cedrus.

Cedrus Deodora. The great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains; a magnificent tree, succeeding admirably here; fifty to seventy five feet.

Cedrus Libani (Cedar of Lebanon). Vigorous, wide-spreading, horizontal

branches, foliage dark green, massive and very picturesque, somewhat tender while young; grand, and very choice.

 I grow no Spruces or Firs, as they are a failure in the South; they cannot stand the summer heat.

Hedge Plants.

These are suitable for Ornamental Hedges. Descriptions will be found under other headings.

Chinese Arbor Vitæ, Cape Jessamine, Japan Quince, Siberian Arbor Vitæ, Althæa, Privet, Euonymous Japonica and Citrus Tri-foliata; California Privet being most generally used.

Broad-Leaved Evergreen Trees and Shrubs.

Most of these Trees and Shrubs should have the leaves cut off when transplanted; when the leaves are left on, the evaporation is so great as frequently to exhaust the sap before the plant is established sufficiently to supply the demand.

Buxus (Tree Box).

Tree Box. A fine, compact evergreen shrub; leaves round; deep, glossy green; can be trained in any desirable form by shearing.

Buxus (Latifolia). Broad-leaved.

Buxus (Oloefolia). Long, narrow leaves.

Buxus (Argentea Variegata). Leaves small, silver, variegated.

Buxus (Argentea Marginata). Dark green leaves, margined with silvery white.

Buxus (Aurea). Leaves dark green, striped, and margined with golden yellow.

Buxus (Box Dwarf). Used principally for borders and edging, for which purpose it is the best plant in cultivation.

Cerasus Caroliniensis. Mock Orange, Carolina Cherry, Laurimundi, etc.; beautiful for hedges, screens, or as single specimens.

Cinnamomum Camphora (Camphor Tree). This tree is one of the most beautiful evergreen trees imaginable; attains a height of fifty to sixty feet; of upright habit; forms a beautiful dense crown; is entirely free from disease or insects; most valuable for its wood; from it is extracted the camphor of commerce; too tender for general cultivation; it winter kills, unless season is mild.

Euonymus. Very popular evergreen shrub; fine for planting singly in garden or lawn; easily trimmed into any desirable form; excellent for hedges; leaves margined silvery.

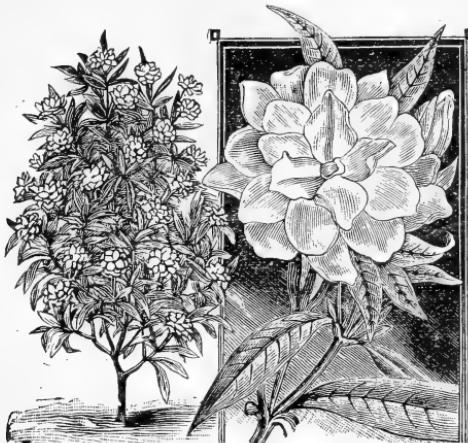
Euonymus (Aurea). Similar to above; leaves golden, variegated, very striking.

Olea Fragrans (Sweet Olive). A beautiful evergreen, producing small white, very fragrant flowers; blooms nearly all winter.

Magnolia Fuscata (Banana Shrub). Dwarf growing variety; is covered with a profusion of small flowers, exhaling a most exquisite fragrance, similar to a ripe banana; a great favorite; blooms in April and May.

Camelia Japonica (White and Colored). This magnificent shrub is half hardy; a partially shady situation, especially where protected from the cold winds during winter, will give the best results; it is advisable to shelter the flower buds with a covering during cold weather in winter, otherwise they may not open well; a soil well mixed with leaf mould is the most desirable, and the best season for transplanting is October and November, and from middle of February to end of March.

Send us the address of your friends who want trees.



GARDENIA FLORIDA (CAPE JESSAMINE).

Cape Jessamine (Gardenia Florida). A well known shrub, with bright green leaves and white flowers; delightfully fragrant.

Cape Jessamine (Radicans). Dwarf variety; foliage smaller than the above; very fragrant.



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

Magnolia Grandiflora. The finest of all broad-leaved evergreens, with most magnificent flowers; very fragrant;

succeeds everywhere; grandest tree of the South.

There is a market for Fruit wherever people live.

Climbers.

Clematis. The Clematis are elegant slender-branched shrubs, of rapid growth, beautiful large flowers of different colors—white, blue, purple and two-colored, and some are quite fragrant; they are well adapted to training on trellis work, and grow from ten to fifteen feet high; they stand the severest winters, if the roots are slightly covered.

Clematis (Virgin's Bower). Profuse, deep blue flowers.

Clematis (Flamula). Flowers of the purest white.

Clematis (Vitalba). Greenish white flowers in summer.

Clematis (Viticella). Beautiful variety; flowers very abundant; of a rich, bright claret crimson, and having green stamens.

Ampelopsis Veitchii. The finest of all climbers; clings with tenacity; leaves turning scarlet and gold in the fall.

Honeysuckle. These are desirable climbing plants, everywhere admired for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers.

Honeysuckle (Chinese). Rosy, half evergreen; very fragrant.

Honeysuckle (Hallyiana). Evergreen; flowers pure white; produced abun-

dantly; fragrant like a Jasmine; heavy foliage; very desirable.

Honeysuckle (Scarlet Trumpet). Coral, very vigorous, hardy; blooming all summer.

Honeysuckle (Yellow Trumpet). Equally desirable, differing only in color.

Honeysuckle (Japan Gold Leaved, Aurea Reticulata). A handsome variety, having the foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

Jasminum (Officinalis). Flowers white; fragrant.

Roses. Several of the Noisette's, Teas, Banksia's, etc., make fine pillar Roses.

Madeira Vine. An old favorite climber; rich, glossy leaves; flowers of minute size; borne in long racemes.

Passion Vine. A hardy climbing plant; evergreen; flowers large and in profusion; of pure ivory white, with a delicious fragrance.

Wistaria (Chinese Purple). A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers; when well established makes an enormous growth; is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

ROSES.

The Angel of Flowers one day, beneath a Rose bush sleeping lay; * * * awaking from his light repose, the angel whispered to the Rose: "O, fondest object of my care, still fairest found where all are fair, for the sweet shade thou givest me, ask what thou wilt, 'tis granted thee.—(Selected).

If, as a beautiful writer has said, "all nature is a suggestion, an image of other and higher things," how exalted that principle which finds a fitting embodiment in the flower of a Rose! In form, the most perfect object of inanimate nature, colored as no other flower is colored, and "fragrant as the Rose." Roses are without exception the most popular flower of the day. Every year sees them more exten-

If you do not see what you want, write for it.

sively cultivated ; and if all the Roses planted were cared for so as to secure their permanency, our land would literally blossom as the Rose. So important is the matter of proper cultivation, that I will give here a short synopsis of the treatment that will provide healthy, vigorous Roses and beautiful blooms :

LOCATION AND SOIL.

The only absolute objection to a position for Roses is a heavy shade. Under good treatment, the more open and sunny the location the finer will be the growth, and as the growth is, so will the flowers be. The best possible soil, experience shows to be a rather stiff loam, that is, a loam that is not heavy enough to be clayey, and yet has some little adhesiveness. If it should contain too much clay, the admixture of a little clean sand would be beneficial. Finally, spade deeply, adding plenty of old manure, thoroughly pulverized. Plant early ; during early Spring a Rose pushes out its roots freely, and acquires a strength and attachment to the soil which renders it secure against the drouths that usually prevail to a greater or less extent during Summer ; water well on setting out, and throw some dry soil over the surface to prevent its hardening under the sun's heat, and cracking. Loosen the ground freely with a hoe, even during the driest weather ; the loose surface soil forms an excellent mulch, and presents no obstacle to the penetration of dew, or rain when it comes, and provides a way for the generation of gases upon which plants feed ; of course care must be taken not to injure the roots of the plants.

INSECT ENEMIES.

Of all the difficulties which the Rose grower has to contend against, none are so great as that which results from the attacks of insects, though if plants are kept clean and healthy the dangers will be small.

THE APHIS, OR GREEN FLY,

Which infests young branches, speedily ruins the plant, if not destroys it. This is best affected by tobacco, either in form of an infusion or by means of smoke. For the perfect annihilation of the pests, nothing, in our opinion, equals a strong tea of tobacco, applied to all parts of the foliage by means of a syringe ; it not only kills every insect it

Improve your lands by planting Trees.

touches, but destroys the eggs, and thus gets rid of the possibility of future trouble from the same source.

RED SPIDER.

This is another destructive pest; their presence can be easily detected by the brown and scorched appearance of the leaves. They delight in hot, dry weather, and hence their appearance may be looked for when the Summer is unusually dry. The best and only sure antidote for these unwelcomed visitors is constant syringing; they have an utter dislike for water, and its free application speedily destroys them.

Hybrid Perpetuals.

This class of Roses are perfectly hardy and remarkably well adapted for planting everywhere. Their vigorous growth and grandeur of bloom make them indispensable. Their flowers are much larger than those of the tender Roses, and the prevailing coloring is darker and richer than that found in other classes. The name "Perpetual" in this class is misleading, as they are not perpetual bloomers. In May and June they present a magnificent appearance, the plants being fairly loaded with large double flowers; but during the balance of the season they bloom only at intervals. Most of them are very fragrant, and the contrast produced by their large, highly colored flowers is truly grand.

Alfred Colomb. A most magnificent Rose, and one that should be found in every collection; large globular flower, of a brilliant carmine color; magnificent form.

Anna de Diesbach. Bright rosy carmine; a fine, large, showy variety.

Belle Normandy. Clear rose, shaded and clouded with carmine and lilac.

Boule de Neige. A Hybrid Noisette, pure white, fine and constant bloomer.

Countess of Oxford. Brilliant carmine; extra fine.

Caroline de Sansel. Clear brilliant rose; large, full and fine.

Coquette des Blanches. A finely formed, pure white rose, occasionally shows light flesh when first opening; beautiful shell shaped petals, evenly arranged; flowers of good size, perfect, and of fine form and finish; one of the finest,

freest and most beautiful of the white hybrids; very suitable for cemetery planting.

Captain Christy. Delicate flesh color; shaded rose in the center; a large, finely formed flower.

Coquette des Alps. One of the finest white hybrids, sometimes shaded carmine; large, full and fragrant; exquisite.

Baroness de Rothschild. Brilliant crimson scarlet, splendid.

General Jacqueminot. Glowing crimson scarlet very showy and effective; magnificent buds.

General Washington. Brilliant rosy crimson; large; double; very fragrant.

Giant of Battles. Brilliant, fiery crimson; very sweet; unsurpassed.

Prices made to you on application.

George IV. Very dark, velvety crimson.

Her Majesty. This superb Rose is probably the largest in cultivation; the flowers are fully six inches across; perfectly double; color a rich, delicate rose, similar to that of Baroness Rothschild; it is a wonderfully strong grower, sending up strong shoots often six feet high, but beautiful; massive foliage; entirely hardy.

John Hopper. Bright glowing pink; fine, large, showy and fragrant.

Jean Rosencrantz. Dark purplish red; immense bud; very fragrant.

La France. Lovely peach blossom color; with a delicious tea fragrance.

La Reine. Beautiful clear bright pink; well named "The Queen".

Lady Emily Peel. A charming Rose; white, sometimes tinged with blush; very sweet.

Madam Plantier (Hybrid China). Pure white, large and double; in clusters; vigorous grower; very desirable; blooms only in spring.

Madam Charles Wood. Reddish crimson; large, nearly full; one of the freest flowering of its class, and a fine Rose.

Mrs. John Laing. Excellent for early blooming, of exquisite satin pink color, deliciously fragrant, vigorous, strong grower, every shoot producing magnificent flowers; received a gold medal at London Rose Show.

Marshall P. Wilder. Growth vigorous; flowers large; fine form and very fragrant; color rich scarlet velvet of radiant beauty; profuse bloomer; it is highly prized by prominent American growers, and Paul, the greatest of English rosarians, says it is one of the very best of new Roses.

Paonia. One of the finest, large, full, clear bright red; very sweet.

Niphotos. Large, graceful and immense buds of snow white, remaining in perfect form for many days; no other Rose

bears buds of this peculiar and elegant form, or that are so enduring.

Olga Marix. White, delicately shaded with blush; large, full, double, and very sweet.

Prince Albert. Noble, most fragrant, deep purplish red.

Perle des Blanches. Pure white, medium size; good full form; very double and sweet.

Paul Neyron. Perhaps the largest hybrid Rose grown; a strong and healthy grower, of a dark rose color, good form, and blossoms well during the summer.

Perfection des Blanches. Large, snowy white, double, and very fragrant; one of the finest white hybrids.

Pierre Notting. Red, with velvety black shadings; very large and full; globular in form; of good habit.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Moderately double, of a dark crimson; forms a fine bud, and is of good habit.

Rosy Morn. A magnificent Rose; pale flesh suffused with soft rosy crimson; extra.

Silver Queen. An exceedingly lovely and beautiful Rose; elegant silvery blush, passing to delicate rosy pink; large, full, cupped form; richly scented.

Victor Verdier. A splendid Rose; brilliant rosy carmine; extra large; full.

William Francis Bennett. This Rose is worthy of all praise bestowed on it, and for years to come will maintain its high position; for cutting it is without an equal, the buds being effective in color, of large size, and borne on long stems; in shape the flowers resemble Niphotos, rivals in coloring the rich glowing crimson of General Jacquemynot, and resembles in fragrance the lovely La France; the habit is all that can be desired, being clean, vigorous and productive.

Xavier Olibo. Scarlet, shaded purple maroon.

Bourbon Roses.

They are hardy, continual bloomers, mostly of rapid growth, with rich, luxuriant foliage, and are the finest Autumnal bloomers. The flowers are, for the most part, produced in clusters, generally of a light color, well shaped, and somewhat fragrant.

Send your orders early, before the busy season.

American Beauty. This valuable rose is of American origin, being introduced by a Washington florist; we consider it a variety that will become as popular as La France or Marechal Neil; it is equally valuable for forcing or for open air culture; the flowers are a deep crimson color, in shape like Countess of Oxford; of very large size, and the most fragrant of its class; a continuous bloomer, of strong constitution.

Empress Eugenia. Superb, large, full, double, light flesh; extra.

George Peabody. Rich, velvety crimson, very free, exquisitely tea scented.

Hermosa. In planting a Rose garden, plant Hermosa first of all; the only regret of the owner will be that all Roses do not bloom as it does; never out of

flowers, and always charming; bright clear pink.

Monthly Cabbage. Deep pink, fine form, sweet, vigorous.

Queen of Bourbons. Bright carmine, changing to clear rose; petals edged with pure white; full and sweet.

Queen of Bedders. The flowers are medium size, double to the center, and borne in clusters; color very rich dark crimson.

Red Malmaison. This beautiful Rose is identical with Souv. de la Malmaison, except in color, which is clear, deep, rich scarlet; a grand, handsome Rose in every respect.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. Very large, free, most magnificent; full and double; light flesh.

Noisette Roses.

This group is naturally of a vigorous growth, nearly hardy, and produces large clusters of flowers freely throughout the Summer and Autumn: in fact, their distinguishing character is their cluster-blooming habit. In a mild climate they become magnificent climbers. Nothing can be finer than a wall covered with Lamarque, Solfaterre or Cloth of Gold.

Chromatella (Cloth of Gold). Bright sulphur yellow, very fragrant; full and double, magnificent climber.

Lamarque. White, shaded yellow; large, blooms freely; beautiful buds, very double and sweet.

Solfaterre. Large, superb, straw color; a good climber; extra fine.

Safrano. Bright, apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; fragrant, and a rampant grower; exceedingly profuse in bloom, and deliciously tea scented.

Sombreuil. Creamy white, tinted with rose; very large, and according to our experience, the freest bloomer, the showiest and most thankful Rose for general cultivation of all Tea Roses.

W. A. Richardson. A new shade of Noisettes; orange yellow, outer petals lighter, center of coppery yellow, flowers of good size, full and of fine form.

Waltham Climber. Resembles Reine Marie Henriette; color bright red.

Washington. Pure white; blooms in clusters; profuse; fine.

Tea Roses.

Tea Roses are the most beautiful of the everblooming kinds. They are likewise the most tender, and must be protected in Winter. There is a great variety in their coloring, and their tints commingled in one flower are often very many, and most difficult of description. This class is rich in the softer shades of rose and pink. The most beautiful

Show this Catalogue to your neighbor, and thereby do us a favor.

of them all, however, are the yellow Teas, and more charming Roses it would require a warm imagination to picture. The flowers spoken of as rose colored contain a greater proportion of yellow, and the combination is often indescribably pleasing. The perfume of these Roses is most delicate and agreeable. They flower as they grow, and all new branches mean new blooms.



The Bride. A lovely pure white; very fragrant Rose, admirably adapted for general cultivation; the buds have more substance than Niphotos, are very full and double, and possess the

good characteristics of Catherine Mermet; strong plants.

Bella. Pure snow white; very full and double; splendid; large pointed buds; a constant bloomer.

A few dollars' worth of Fruit Trees will enhance the value of property.

Bon Silene. Of a deep rose color, noted for the great size and beauty of its buds; very sweet and beautiful

Catherine Mermet. Soft, very light rose, with deeper coloring at times; elegant buds.

Etoile de Lyon. Extra large flowers; bright yellow, deepening at the center to pure golden yellow; very double and fragrant.

Duchess of Edinburg. Dark crimson, very rich and handsome when in bud;

this is probably a cross between a China and a Tea Rose; of dwarf habit.

Fortune's Yellow. Bronze yellow or copper and fawn color; rapid grower and fine.

General Duburgh. Deep rose, shaded crimson; finest dark Tea.

Gloire de Dijon. Rich creamy white; beautifully tinged with amber and pale blush; a magnificent Rose and splendid climber.



MARECHAL NEIL.

Marechal Neil. This is unquestionably the finest Tea Rose; very rich golden yellow; large, full and perfect; truly magnificent.

Madame Schwaller. New; blooms in large clusters; large globular flowers; color transparent salmon rose; very delicate and tender; petals finely edged

Make selection of varieties wanted and forward me for prices.

with violet carmine; highly perfumed; plant a vigorous grower; good habit and a profuse bloomer; very fine.

Madam Louis Henry. Full medium size; very regular and perfect form, pale silvery white; elegantly shaded with buff or salmon yellow.

Madame Pierre Guillot. Vigorous in growth and of nice shape; flowers large and of nice shape; color yellow, bordered and lined with rosy carmine.

Madame Franciska Kruger. A strikingly handsome Rose, and one of the very best for open ground culture, especially adapted for beds or masses; the splendid flowers are deeply shaded copper yellow in color; very large.

Madame Alfred Carriere. Extra large, very double and sweet; color rich creamy white, faintly tinged with pale salmon pink; exceedingly beautiful; a strong grower and free bloomer; altogether the most perfectly satisfactory Rose grown.

Papa Gontier. A magnificent red Tea, a seedling of Duchess of Edinburgh; flowers large and semi-double; vivid rose color; reverse of petals crimson; free growing and flowering profuse.

Reve d'Or (Climbing Safrano). Copper yellow; large and free; fine climber.

Perle des Jardins. The richest golden

yellow; of great size; the most beautiful form and very free; the foliage is very handsome and the flowers are charming in the uniform depth and richness of its color, and perfection of its shape; it excels all other yellow Roses, excepting Marechal Nell.

Reine Marie Henriette. A seedling of the Glorie de Dijon, with bright red flowers; large, full, fine scented; this Rose partakes somewhat of the hybrid perpetual character, and in shape, form, and size it is certainly very distinct and beautiful; the color is a bright cherry red, a pure shade; a strong, vigorous grower.

Sunset. This new Rose will eventually supersede many of the older Winter blooming varieties, owing to its productiveness and richness of both foliage and flower; color rich tawny shade of saffron and orange; in habit identical with the well known Perle des Jardins.

White Tea. Delicate, free, pure white, very fragrant; a good bloomer.

Wabash. This Rose is a "sport" from Catherine Mermet, and identical with that variety in every characteristic excepting color, which is a rich, deep, bright pink; it is of great value.

China, or Bengal Roses.

The China, or Bengal Roses, are dwarfer than other Roses, and more branching in habit, and the hardiness of the ever-blooming kinds. They all bloom with a persistency and profusion that is truly astonishing. Well worthy of cultivation in every garden.

Arch Duke Charles. Large, rosy crimson, distinct and fine.

Cels. Blush white; buds tinted rose; profuse.

Ducher. Pure white, full and fine form, free bloomer; a really desirable rose.

Eugene Beauharnais. Rich crimson; large, free, fragrant.

Lady Warrender. Pure white, a beautiful variety.

Louis Philippe. Rich, dark velvety crimson; profuse bloomer; full and double; a splendid bedding sort.

Lucullus. Beautiful dark crimson maroon, very double, fragrant; a constant and most profuse bloomer.

Pink Daily. Clear bright pink; a constant bloomer; much esteemed.

Queen of Lombardy. Bright rose; very profuse and full.

Moss Roses.

The beautiful mossed buds of these Roses have placed them high in popular estimation; their beauty has furnished a theme for many a

poet. No object in the domain of Flora has been to them more captivating. So long as a love for beauty in nature exists, the Moss Rose bud will claim its share. The Moss Rose is a strong grower and perfectly hardy.

Ætna. Bright crimson, delightfully fragrant; very mossy.

Countess de Murinais. A large pure white; beautifully mossed.

Captain John Ingram. Dark velvety purple; full and fine.

Crested. Rose beautiful and curious; mossy fringed calyx.

Glory of Mosses. Magnificent, extra large, very double; color deep, rosy carmine, fragrant; one of the finest.

Laneii. Large and double, superb rose color; vigorous, mossy.

Luxemburg. Large, very mossy, fiery carmine; a luxuriant grower and free bloomer.

Madame Dupuy. White, shaded with rose; large, double, fragrant, splendid.

Princess Adelaide. Bright rosy pink; large, beautifully mossed; fine, strong grower.

Unique de Province. Pure white, large and very double; superb.

Perpetual Moss Roses.

Alfred de Dalmas. Blush white rosy center; vigorous and fine bloomer.

Eugene Verdier. Dark violet purple; cupped, large, full and beautiful.

Gen. Drouot. Deep crimson; large, a free bloomer; fine.

James Veitch. Deep purplish crimson; medium size; not double.

Mad. Edward Ory. Bright rose, in clusters, profuse, constant, fine.

Perpetual White. Pure white; very mossy; in large clusters of buds and flowers.

Raphael. Blush, in clusters vigorous sweet, extra fine.

Salet. Fine, light rose, very double, profuse bloomer.

Banksia Roses.

The varieties of this class have small flowers, resembling double cherry blossoms. The wood is very smooth and slender and of rapid growth; the foliage quite small.

White Banksia. Pure white, small, full flowers, with the delicate fragrance of the violet.

Yellow Banksia. Clear yellow, small double; beautiful climbers.

Polyantha Roses.

A delightfully unique class of Roses, blooming from early Spring until Fall. Being very dwarf in habit, one shoot often bearing dozens of flowers; very fragrant; hardy.

Mad. Cecil Bruner. Salmon pink; deep salmon center; flowers borne in large clusters; fragrant.

Mignonette. Clear pink, perfectly double, deliciously perfumed; twenty-five to

fifty blooms on each branch is common.

Paquerette. Pure white; flowering in clusters of from five to seventy-five blooms; very full.

Hardy Climbing Roses.

These are admirably adapted for covering walls, trellises, old trees, unsightly buildings, etc. Their rapid growth, perfect hardiness, luxuriant foliage, immense clusters of beautiful flowers, and their late blooming, commend them at once to every one who wants a splendid climbing Rose.

Baltimore Belle. Fine white, with blush center, very full and double; a splendid climber.

Gem of the Prairies. Light crimson, in clusters, climbing.

Cherokee. A very beautiful snow white climbing Rose with elegant dark green, glossy leaves.

Greville, or Seven Sisters. Crimson,

changes to blush; flowers in large clusters; not as hardy as others.

Queen of the Prairies. Bright rosy red, cupped, and very double; a rapid climber.

Fortune's Yellow. Bronze yellow, or copper and fawn color; rapid flower; fine.

New Hardy Climbing Rose.

Crimson Rambler. This is the most decided novelty in Roses we have had in years; introduced from Japan in 1893, it has been a source of wonder and admiration wherever exhibited; the plant is a vigorous grower, making shoots from eight to ten feet long in a season; a charming pillar Rose; for covering trellises or buildings there is

nothing finer; the flowers are grown in great pyramidal panicles, each carrying thirty to forty blooms; the individual flowers are one to one and one half inches in diameter, and remain in perfect condition on the plants for a long time; the color is a bright, vivid crimson, showing none of the purplish tint so commonly seen in crimson Roses.

Chrysanthemums.

Chrysanthemums are deservedly called the "Queen of Autumn." Their varied colorings and lovely forms make them the admiration of every lover of floral beauty. When all the gay flowers of Summer are gone, then comes the bright and beautiful Chrysanthemums, to cheer and gladden. It is the flower of the people, grows everywhere, for everyone, and fully repays any extra labor expended on it. It delights in rich soil, sunshine and moisture. Colors red, white, yellow, pink and maroon.

Bulbs and Herbaceous Plants.



Lilium Auratum (Golden Banded Lily).

Flowers very large, spotted and striped with golden yellow on white ground; magnificent.

Lilium Candidum. The pure white garden or Easter Lily; flowers snow white, with heavy yellow stamens; hardy and free blooming, bearing five to twenty blossoms; plant early and leave them undisturbed.

Lilium (Speciosum Rubrum). White, beautifully spotted red; flowers in August; this is one of the most useful sections of the Lily family, perfectly hardy, and flowering well under all circumstances.

Lilium (Speciosum Album). Pure white, with a slight tinge of rose on end of petals; one of the best.

Lilium (Superbum). A strong growing variety, bearing a pyramid of yellowish red flowers, twenty to thirty in number; blooms early in July.

Lilium (Tenuifolium). This beautiful Lily is a native of Siberia, and perfectly hardy; it blooms early in the season; the color is a lovely vermillion scarlet, very handsome.

Lilium (Tigrinum, fl. pl., Double Tiger Lily). Bright orange scarlet with dark spots; a strong growing, showy variety, and entirely hardy; succeeds well everywhere.

Lilium (Umbellatum Grandiflorum). Orange, with brown spots, showy, free flowering.

Lilium (Wallacei). Beautiful clear buff color, spotted black.

Lilium (Harisii). The finest and best white blooming, trumpet shaped Lily out.

Cannas. Stately plants for lawn or yard; large leaves of green, shaded bronzy red; splendid brilliant red spikes of flowers.

Dielytra Spectabilis. This beautiful plant increases in popularity every year, and is certainly one of the finest herbaceous plants in cultivation; delicate green leaves and long, elegant sprays of most beautiful heart-shaped pink flowers, edged with silvery white.

Paeonies. A splendid class of plants, flowering in all shades, from red, lilac to white, with blooms from four to eight inches in diameter; very double, and have a delicate and refreshing fragrance; they are easily cultivated, and require no protection.

Hyacinths. Deliciously fragrant; double, white, pink, cream, violet and red.

Lily of the Valley. Small roots, low growth, beautiful waxen bells.

Amaryllis (Jacobaean Lily). Beautiful crimson scarlet.

Tuberose. Single and double, white, waxy, and most delightfully fragrant.

Pearl Tuberose. A new variety, of dwarf habit; compact growth; producing large flowers in great profusion; an improvement on the preceding.

Snow Drops. Small roots and very early modest little white flowers; single and double.

Tulips. Early flowering spring bulbs; variety in color; single and double.

